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THE KOTHMANNNS OF TEXAS

1845-1931

BY

SELMA METZENTHIN RAUNICK AND
MARGARET SCHADE

ORIGINAL COMPILER

MRS. E. MARSCHALL

PRESS OF

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THE KOTTMANN OF TEXAS

1845-1851

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FOREWORD.

In the summer of 1927, during the second Kothmann Family Reunion held at the Premier Ranch, in Mason County, Texas, it was proposed to collect the data available for the compilation of a history of the Kothmann family. It was also proposed to adopt a family emblem and seal.

A committee of eight, representing the families of the several children of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, was appointed, together with one committeeman-at-large. Each member was instructed to collect information concerning his own family. The material thus obtained forms the basis of this book.

Had this genealogy been written twenty-five years earlier, it would have been vastly more interesting and more complete, for then each individual child of the old pioneer might have contributed his experiences verbally. As it is, only two of the immediate descendants of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann are with us. These are Mrs. Caroline Lagle, the youngest daughter, who is seventy-nine years of age, and William Kothmann, the youngest son, now eighty-one. Mrs. E. Marschall, the original compiler of this genealogy, is indebted to the latter for much of her material. He kindly furnished the history of Karl Kothmann, as well as his own. He also helped to round out the story of the lives of his older brothers, for at a very early age he began to take part in their activities.

The following are the names and addresses of the nine committeemen:

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1. John W. Kothmann, 503 Drake Ave., San Antonio, Texas, representing J. H. W. Kothmann branch.
2. Henry Keller, Mason, Texas, representing the Ilse Katherine Kothmann-Keyser branch.
3. August Kothmann, Castell, Texas, representing the H. F. Kothmann branch.
4. Adolph Kothmann, Sr., Mason, Texas, representing the C. D. Kothmann branch.

Rec'd Dec 12-1978

5. Charles Knolle, Industry, Texas, representing the Marie Dorothee Kothmann-Knolle branch.

6. Louis Kothmann, Mason, Texas, representing the Karl Kothmann branch.

7. Ed Kothmann, Valley Springs, Texas, representing the William Kothmann branch.

8. Dr. R. L. Knolle, Seguin, Texas, representing the Caroline Kothmann-Knolle-Lagle branch.

9. Elgin O. Kothmann, Mason, Texas, committeeman-at-large.

With the valuable assistance of the committeemen, descendants of the pioneer Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, it was possible to reconstruct much of the early biographical history of the family. The information included in the biographies constitutes an important portion of the history of the settlement of Texas.

The original compiler, Mrs. Marschall, acknowledges herewith her indebtedness to the sources named above as well as to each and every one who has been of assistance.

We wish to express to Mr. Elgin Kothmann our sincere appreciation for his untiring efforts in collecting data, for his valuable suggestions, and for his ever-ready assistance in the completion of this family history.

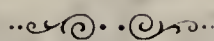
Selma Metzenthin-Raunick,
Margaret Schade.

THE KOTHMANN FAMILY REGISTER

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THE KOTHMANN FAMILY EMBLEM



We, the descendants of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann in reunion assembled, have this day, July 22, 1927, resolved to put into permanent form our genealogy, in order to perpetuate the name of Kothmann as a symbol of good citizenship and of character based on the Ten Commandments, the Divine Law of God being the Foundation upon which any permanent institution must be established. We have furthermore adopted a design, hereafter to be known as the Kothmann Family Emblem.

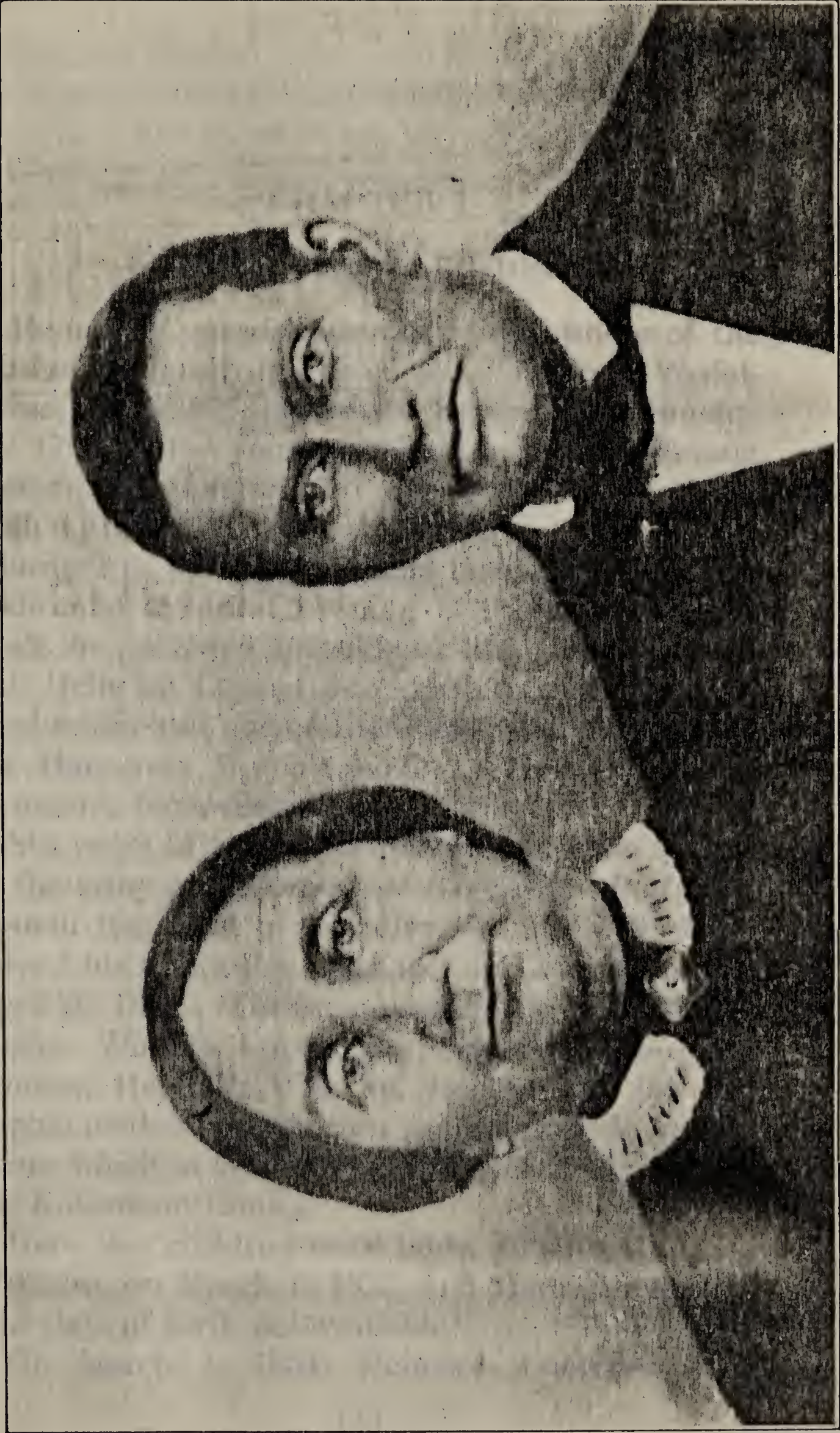
The design consists of a shield with golden border. The upper part is a blue field with a five-pointed white star in the center, into which is inscribed the letter K in gold. The lower part is divided perpendicularly, the one half being red and the other half white. On the perpendicular line there is a bull's head. The whole is surmounted by an American eagle. The emblem signifies that the Kothmann family came to the REPUBLIC of Texas: therefore the Texas flag. When Texas was annexed to the United States the Kothmanns became American citizens: therefore the American eagle. The principal occupation of the Kothmann family is stock-raising: therefore the bull's head.





THE KOTHMANNNS OF TEXAS

1845-1931



Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, January 31, 1798, to August 27, 1881, and Ilse Katherine Pahlman Kothmann, March 1, 1810, to February 15, 1905, left Hanover, Germany, September 26, 1845, and reached Galveston in the Republic of Texas on December 20, 1845.

CHAPTER I

HEINRICH CONRAD KOTHMANN

Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, the founder of the Kothmann family in Texas, was a native of Wedelheine, Hannover, Germany. He was born January 31, 1798, as the youngest of three sons of Hennig Heinrich Kothmann and Ilse Dorothee Marwede, both natives of Wedelheine. Heinrich Conrad was educated in the village school and was later given additional technical training in cabinet-making, a trade he followed throughout life. While still a lad, Heinrich Conrad developed considerable musical talent and played the flute or the clarinet in the Hannover Municipal Band. His favorite instrument, however, was the violin.

Six years of young Kothmann's life were spent in the army as a member of the Second Battalion, Fourth Regiment of Infantry, from which he received his honorable discharge in Celle, Hanover, April 26, 1824. The same year he married Johanne Sophie Wolters Kothmann, widow of his oldest brother, Heinrich Wilhelm, and he and Johanne Sophie made their home on the old estate in Wedelheine which is still in possession of a member of the Kothmann family.

Here two children were born, Johann Heinrich Wilhelm, on March 1, 1825, and Henriette Sophie (the date of birth not available).

On March 1, 1831, Heinrich Conrad's wife,

Johanne Sophie, passed away and on June 22, 1832, Heinrich Conrad remarried. Ilse Katherine Pahlmann Kothmann was the daughter of Johann Hennig Pahlmann and Ilse Dorothee Thorman, both of Hillersee. She was born on March 10, 1810. Heinrich Conrad and his wife lived in Wedelheine until 1845, up to which time there were born to them the following children:

Ilse Katherine, born December 23, 1832,
Heinrich Friedrich, born February 10, 1835,
Karl Dietrich, born February 14, 1837,
Marie Caroline, born November 23, 1840,
Marie Dorothee, born December 6, 1842.
Another child, a girl, died in infancy.

When, in 1836, the Texans threw off the shackles of Mexican oppression, all Europe looked with interest to the young Republic of Texas. The Germans were especially enthusiastic and soon began to make plans for colonization. The main German emigration company was the "Verein zum Schutze deutscher Einwanderer in Texas" (Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas), and was formed by a number of German noblemen, who met near Mainz (Mayence). The Society was therefore frequently called, for short, "The Mainzer Adelsverein" (Society of Noblemen of Mayence) or just "Adelsverein." (Later the Society became known in Texas as the "German Emigration Company.")

The "Adelsverein" bought a large tract of land on the Colorado River between the Llano and the San Saba, which, as the first Commissioner-General, Prince Solms-Braunfels, learned later, was a region

held entirely by Indians and so far removed from the more settled districts that it was an impossible location for a new colony.

Consequently Prince Solms-Braunfels bought (March 14, 1845) a piece of land on the way to the so-called Grant, on which to settle the first contingent of immigrants. This tract was situated on the Comal and Guadalupe Rivers and was called New Braunfels, for the prince. The first transport of settlers arrived in the beautiful New Braunfels area a few days after the prince had closed the land-deal.

Immigrants now came by the hundreds and thousands. The political and industrial conditions in the fatherland were not favorable, while the promises of the Adelsverein and the reports from the new country sounded attractive. Said the fair-haired, blue-eyed Heinrich Conrad Kothmann of Wedelheine to his family: "Kinder, es ist fuer uns keine Zukunft hier. Lasst uns nach Amerika ziehen." (Children, we have no future here. Let us go to America.) Accordingly, Heinrich C. Kothmann applied for passports, which were granted September 26, 1845. The land of liberty and opportunity was now open to them, and with the departure from Bremen of the three-masted sailboat containing the emigrants and their household goods, the Kothmann family bade farewell forever to the land of their fathers.

After a perilous voyage of three months, the Kothmanns arrived at Galveston, Texas, on December 20, 1845, and from there were towed to Indianola, the port secured by the Commissioner-General for the German immigrants when they landed on De-

cember 31 of the same year. Their final destination was land in the Society's Grant.

Due to the scarcity of means of transportation, the Kothmanns were obliged to remain in Indianola for several months, under the most deplorable conditions.

The winter of 1845-46 was one of excessive rains. Not being acclimated and living mostly in crowded tents and dugouts under unsanitary conditions, a large number of the immigrants became ill. During this period of distress the Kothmanns lost their little daughter Caroline, and on March 24, 1846, Karl was born.

The war with Mexico, which followed the annexation of Texas to the United States, added a new problem to a situation already desperate both for the harassed Commissioner-General, Freiherr Hans Ottfried v. Meusebach (the successor of Solms-Braunfels), and for the suffering colonists.

The wagons and muleteams which had been engaged to transport the immigrants from Indianola to New Braunfels were requisitioned by the United States government; consequently, the colonists had to remain in Indianola until Mr. Meusebach found other means of transportation. He finally succeeded in getting a number of wagons and ox-carts to start the first contingent of colonists on their way toward the next station, New Braunfels. Later in the year he hired the Torrey Brothers to continue moving the impatient travelers toward their final destination. But soon the Torrey Brothers also entered the service of the government.

It is interesting to note that eighty-eight of the newly arrived young German men under Captain

Buchel joined the United States army and fought in the war with Mexico. Later, those who returned were sent to escort the colonists on their way to the Land Grant, the territory originally acquired by the Immigration Society, a wilderness infested by hostile Indians.

As mentioned before, this was a year of excessive rainfall which made the roads almost impassable for the colonists starting on their northward trek. Their progress was so slow, that frequently at the end of a day's journey coals were brought from the previous night's camp fire to kindle the fire on the next camping ground.

This moving caravan presented a colorful picture. The leader rode in advance, well armed; after him came a number of soldiers, also armed, some on horseback, some on foot; then followed the large wagons and two-wheeled carts drawn by oxen and loaded to capacity with all kinds of household goods; after these came the ox-teams carrying colonists. Farther on, one might have seen the pack-donkeys led or driven along, while men, women and children on foot brought up the rear. The men usually carried their axes and large bundles containing all sorts of useful objects; the women carried their infants, and the older children generally held on to important household articles as coffee mills, water buckets, or pieces of valued china.

When night came and these sturdy immigrants had rested and recuperated, troubles were forgotten. With every day of sunshine their enthusiasm returned, for all things were new and unspeakably alluring. Slowly the procession moved along and

at the end of three weeks of unaccustomed hardships and perils the immigrants finally arrived at New Braunfels. This station was overcrowded with earlier colonists, so it was deemed necessary to move the later arrivals on toward the Land Grant.

Some months earlier (August, 1845) Mr. Meusebach had gone on a reconnoitering tour, in order to find a suitable site for another stopping place. He traveled in a northwesterly direction, following an Indian trail into the Indian domain. On reaching the divide south of the Pedernales River, about seventy-five miles from New Braunfels, the commissioner saw before him a vast, tranquil valley and immediately decided to establish the next way-station at this spot. Continuing his journey, Mr. Meusebach crossed the Pedernales and several creeks flowing with crystal clear water, deep enough to swim his horse. Five miles north of the Pedernales, between the banks of two creeks, he marked the place for the new town, which was to be called Fredericksburg in honor of Prince Frederick, one of the members of the Society. He then returned to New Braunfels and from there proceeded to Austin, where he bought ten thousand acres of land upon which the new town was to be laid out.

About the middle of December the Commissioner-General sent a party of thirty-six men, including two surveyors, Murchison and Gross, under the command of Lieutenant Bene, to open up a wagon-road from New Braunfels to the new townsite. The party was well armed, and was equipped with wagons and teams, necessary tools, and provisions. Their task was accomplished in about two months.

The first thing that engaged the attention of the advance expedition when they arrived at the new townsite was the building of a shelter for protection against the weather. This shelter consisted of a rude log hut covered with thin brush. Then the men surveyed and laid out the town, burying their tools beside the log hut. They built a huge fire over the spot to eradicate all traces that might lead to the discovery of the hiding place and about the middle of February, 1846, returned to New Braunfels.

On April 23rd, the first contingent of immigrants destined for Fredericksburg, consisting of one hundred and twenty men, women, and children and eight of the Society's soldiers, together with twenty wagons and two-wheeled Mexican carts drawn by oxen, left New Braunfels. With this group we find the Kothmann family.

The road which the pioneers took was fraught with difficulties and dangers. It was, of course, very rough and mountainous in parts; in the lower places it was boggy. Here the immigrants were obliged to fill the bogs with rocks and stones so that the heavily-loaded teams might get across.

As the caravan reached the south side of the Pedernales River, the vanguard was surprised to see a number of Indians approaching, making signs of peace and appearing friendly. They were found to belong to a tribe of Delawares who were camped near by. Unfortunately, the Indians and the white men could not understand each other, except, to some extent, through gestures or signs. The women and children were badly frightened when they saw the countless wigwams of the Indian vil-

lage. (This village was situated on the land now occupied by the Hahn and Keller farms). Since the Indians outnumbered the immigrants, the situation seemed critical for the latter, but, as there was no alternative, the white caravan moved on. Hardly had the first of the riders crossed the river when the report of a rifle was heard and, at the same time, loud shouts: "Bring a butcher knife." It was a tense moment! There was great consternation and a near panic among those in the rear, whose first thought naturally was that a clash with the Indians had taken place. The colonists foresaw their doom. Imagine the relief of the party when it developed that the shot was sent by one of their own soldiers who had killed an immense bear on the banks of the Pedernales.

A short time later another shot was heard. This time a soldier had killed a panther, which, after it had been fatally wounded, made a last lunge at the soldier, but fell dead before reaching him.

On Friday, May 8, 1846, this caravan of weary colonists reached the place where Fredericksburg now stands. There was no sign of civilization except the tiny unfinished log hut which the pathfinders had left. After preparing the bear and panther meat by roasting it on an immense fire, the entire company feasted, eating their first supper in their new home. This finished, they prepared for the first night's rest under the sheltering branches of the great oak trees and the canopy of stars overhead.

Three days later, after hurriedly erecting the most necessary shelters, consisting of tents and brush arbors, the three company soldiers, the

twenty teamsters, and several able-bodied men returned to New Braunfels, leaving the modest number of immigrants in a very unenviable position. It was only the saving grace of Saxon perseverance and dire necessity that kept these pioneers from following their departing companions.

An interesting episode occurred on the second immigrant trip to Fredericksburg. When the party was making camp and the guide, Julius Splittgerber, was tying his horse out to graze, a gun was accidentally discharged, striking Sophie Miehe in the foot. As there was no remedy at hand, the foot was merely wrapped in cloths dipped in cold water. The next day the wound was badly discolored and very painful. An old Indian who was following the travelers asked to see the wound and, after examining it, disappeared for a little. When he returned he brought a bunch of herbs which he bruised and tied on the infected foot, murmuring all the while. For some time he came every day to make these applications. Then a good meal would be set before him in appreciation of his services. Finally the red man ceased his visits and was seen no more in the camp. The kindly Indian's remedy relieved the girl's painful wound and in time healed it. Sophie Miehe later married Julius Splittgerber.

On the arrival of the immigrants each family head was granted a town lot and a ten-acre tract of land as a compensation for not being conducted to the Society's Land Tract, as they had been promised. But since the Indians were still in full control of that portion of Texas land, it was impossible to move the immigrants to such a dangerous loca-

tion. Yet, unless the Grant were occupied before the next spring, the Immigration Society would probably lose the land.

After seeing the immigrants settled in Fredericksburg, Commissioner-General Meusebach decided to proceed to the Land Grant, and, if possible make a treaty of peace with the Indians which would insure the safety of the colonists. Then he would settle a required number of people in the new territory.

Mr. Meusebach took with him forty men, including twenty well equipped soldiers, several volunteers, three American surveyors, and an interpreter, as well as three wagons for carrying bedding, provisions, and presents for the Indians. On January 22, 1847, the necessary preparations for the trip being completed, this cavalcade left Fredericksburg for the Land Grant.

Three days later the men arrived at the Llano River, the boundary of the Grant, which, as Mr. Meusebach knew, was inhabited by Comanche tribes. They rested here for several days when they were met by Chief Mopechucpe, who, being assured of the friendship and peaceful intentions of the white men, conducted them to the main Comanche village on the San Saba River. After making arrangements with Chief Mopechucpe to request all the Comanche chiefs to meet on the river at the next full moon in order to consider the making of a peace treaty, Mr. Meusebach and his party explored the land along the San Saba, as far as the San Saba mine. Two weeks later, Mr. Meusebach and his men returned, to find awaiting them twenty

chiefs and their tribes, numbering from twelve to fourteen hundred warriors.

On March 2, 1847, Mr. Meusebach met the twenty chiefs in council and concluded with them a treaty of peace which assured the safety of the colonists, permitted the undisturbed surveying of the land, and opened up trade between the Indians and the settlers. Later, this trade agreement was to become an important factor in the lives of the settlers.

The Emigration Company had furnished provisions for the colonists at first, as per contract. Each colonist, when he had been given his lot and land at Fredericksburg, was supposed to clear his land and plant gardens and crops, the seed being furnished by the company. Before it was time to reap a harvest, many men went to other places to earn money with which to buy provisions for their families. In their absence, the families would have been destitute, had not the Indians supplied them with venison and bear meat, which they traded for some trifle—barrel hoops being a favorite tender. But this also had its fatal consequences. The colonists not being accustomed to a purely meat diet, scurvy broke out and scores of persons perished. Fortunately, however, the Kothmann family was spared. In this desperate situation one of the immigrants who was a botanist taught his fellow-colonists to eat herbs, such as dandelion, watercress, and poke, and to distinguish between the poisonous and non-poisonous mushrooms.

During this year, despite adversity, the octagonal community church, "Die Kaffeemuehle," was built by the colonists and was used by all denominations.

The pioneer is generally an optimist, and, al-

though he may be compelled to endure the most trying hardships, he rallies quickly and always seems ready for recreation and pleasure. The fact that Heinrich Conrad Kothmann was able to play several musical instruments helped not a little to make the tired and often homesick settler forget his troubles and turn to singing or dancing.

Mr. Kothmann not only furnished diversion for family and friends with his music, but earned a good deal of money by playing at social gatherings. On these occasions, his sons, Fritz and Dietrich, assisted, Fritz playing the bass violin. The elder Kothmann, Heinrich Conrad, has the distinction of playing for the first wedding that took place in Fredericksburg, namely, that of Charles H. Nimitz, Sr., and Miss Sophie Mueller, the original proprietors of the well known Nimitz Hotel. The house in which the wedding took place still stands and the floor on which the guests danced is in a good state of preservation. The house is known as the Assig Place, and, on account of its quaintness and picturesque setting, has, of late, been sketched frequently by artists.

On one of the festive gatherings in Fredericksburg, Heinrich Conrad was asked if he could play a certain desired selection. Without a moment's hesitation he answered "yes," and began to play. The Captain who had inquired was so delighted that he told Heinrich Conrad to play the selection over and over again. Every time it was repeated the captain tossed the musician a half dollar. When Heinrich finally stopped playing and put away his violin, he felt his pockets and found them full of half dollars.

Heinrich Conrad Kothmann wrote many original compositions, which, unfortunately, were not preserved.

While the Kothmann family lived at Fredericksburg, William and Caroline were born, William on February 18, 1850, and Caroline on March 26, 1852.

In 1856, Heinrich Conrad Kothmann and family, together with four other immigrant families, the Jordans, the Hasses, the Hoersters, and the Dannheims, moved to a place in the Land Grant, then known as Upper Willow Creek (now called Art). Here in the wilderness Heinrich Conrad again established a home for himself and his family, which had now increased to seven children. The part the Kothmanns took in the founding of this new settlement was probably the most important work of their pioneer days. It was wild, virgin country which they entered, land as yet untrod by the white man's foot. Only the Indians roamed about its forests. With unbounded courage the Kothmanns and their companions began the herculean task of clearing the land and plowing the fields. Mr. Kothmann's trade (cabinet-making) served him well at this time. He built his house of logs which were cut, hewed, numbered, fitted, and joined in a way that left no cracks. Each joint was fastened with a wooden pin. The boards used were of post oak and were sawed by Mormons, who operated a saw-mill near Fredericksburg. The shingles were brought from a shingle-mill owned and operated by Mr. Nicholas Zink on the Guadalupe River. When the house was finished, Heinrich Conrad and his family continued to clear the land, plant crops, and raise stock; and when not thus employed, they

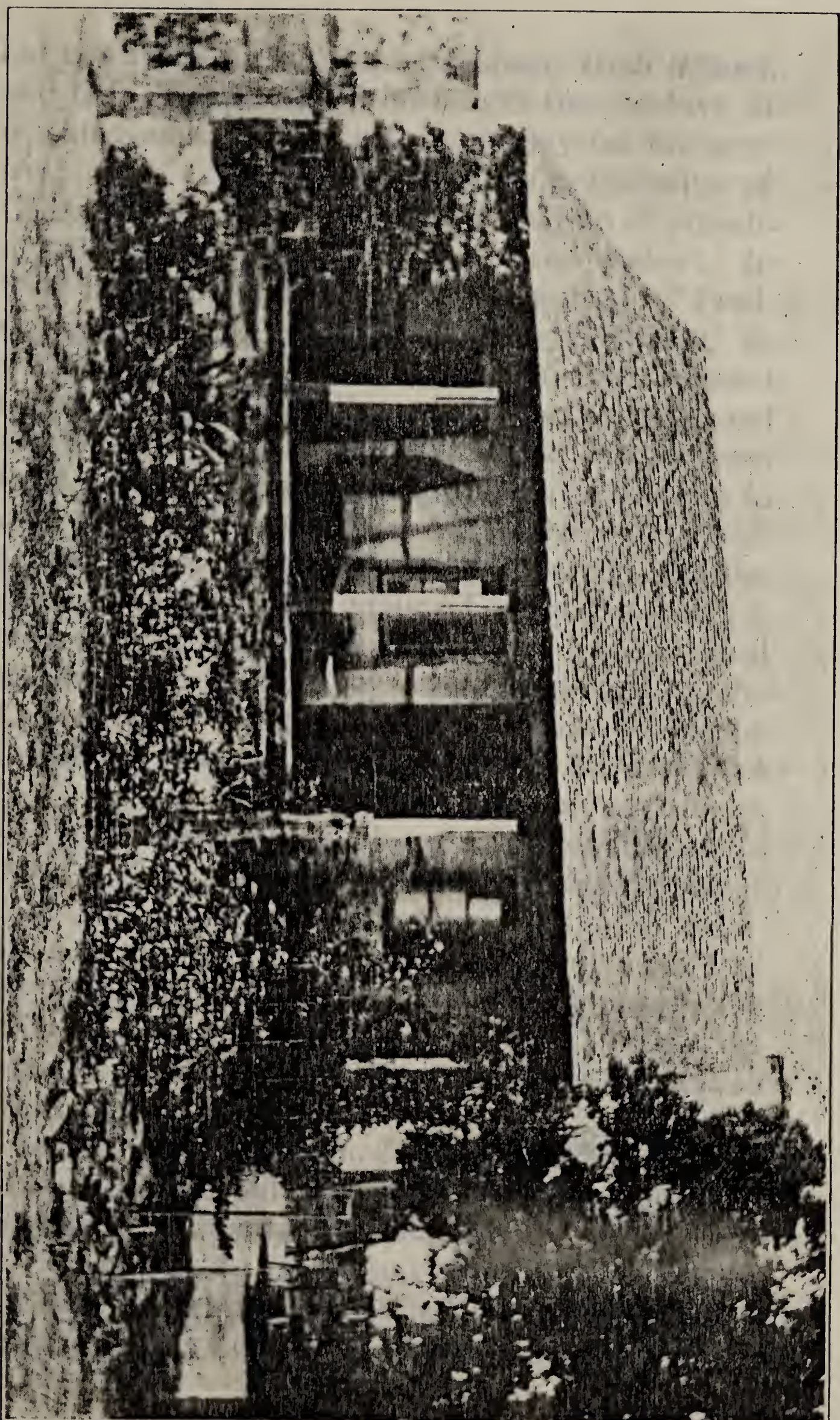
hunted and fished. Despite the fact that they suffered many privations and were constantly in danger of being attacked by the Indians, the family lived and thrived.

When, in 1858, Ft. Mason was erected and soldiers were stationed there, conditions improved for the Kothmanns. The soldiers were eager to buy any produce the settlers had to spare, and the opportunity to haul provisions for the soldiers or cut hay for the horses afforded welcome employment at good pay. With the coming of the soldiers the constant danger of attacks from the Indians was diminished, also, until, finally, the Indians ceased to be a menace at all.

The Kothmanns now accumulated live stock, that is, cattle and hogs, in great numbers. They branded as many as two hundred calves and owned about two hundred fifty brood sows. It was nothing unusual to butcher seventy-five or one hundred head of hogs at a time during winter, the ham, bacon and lard being hauled in ox-teams to Austin or San Antonio markets.

Soon after the arrival at Upper Willow Creek, the settlers built a church. This was constructed without a floor. The settlement was composed mainly of Methodists. The Kothmanns, originally Lutherans, had united with the Methodist church in Fredericksburg.

Since there was no schoolhouse, the children were taught at home or at some neighbor's house, or, in pleasant weather, under the shade of a tree. The teacher received very little or no pay. Among the early teachers were such men as John Maerz, father-in-law of Professor Eugene Bittner, who is at pres-



The old Kothmann homestead at Upper Willow Creek (now Art). Built in 1856, razed in 1920

ent a teacher in the Fredericksburg High School, and Otto Von Donop, who taught for the love of teaching and would never accept pay for his services. Rev. C. A. Grote, who is the grandfather of Chas. Grote of Mason, has the distinction of preaching the first sermon in the Llano River district. In 1849 the Southern Methodists organized at Fredericksburg with Edward Schneider as pastor; he was succeeded by Rev. Grote, who in 1852, decided to carry the gospel to the people who lived beyond the Llano River. Consequently, he set out from Fredericksburg one morning, but, since it began to rain, he was obliged to turn back after he had proceeded several miles. After a time the weather cleared, and the pastor again set out on his journey, only to turn back another time. It was not until the third attempt that he succeeded in reaching the Llano River. Imagine his disappointment when he found the river on so big a rise that he could not cross. Seeing a number of Indians coming his way, he made his purpose and his predicament known to them. The Indians permitted him to mount one of their horses and took him over, the horses swimming all the way. Here, under a large live oak tree on the north bank of the Llano River opposite the present Castell, the Rev. C. A. Grote, during the year 1852, preached the first sermon in the Llano River District.

It has been mentioned that Heinrich Conrad Kothmann received thorough school training in the homeland, Germany, but since schools of any kind were scarce in the new country during pioneer days, the first generation of Texas-Kothmanns received only a meager education. Quite a number of the

young people of the second generation, however, attended higher institutions of learning, and many of the third generation are college graduates who serve with honor and success in their respective communities as teachers, bankers, doctors, and business men.

Heinrich Conrad Kothmann died at the old homestead in Art, Texas, on August 27, 1881, at the ripe age of eighty-three years and is buried there in the family cemetery.

In the passing of Mr. Kothmann, the world lost a worthy God-fearing man who remembered always his duty to God and his fellowmen. He was a loving husband and conscientious father. Family and friends enjoyed his pleasant smile and his ready wit and benefited by his musical talent which was employed freely in the interest of home and community. Mr. Kothmann became a most prominent citizen of Texas, the land of his choice.

Ilse Katherine Kothmann survived her husband by twenty-four years. She died February 15, 1905, and was buried by the side of Heinrich Conrad in the one-acre plot at Upper Willow Creek, now Art, Texas.

Ninety-nine per cent of the descendants of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann and Ilse Katherine Pahlmann live in the State of Texas, the land of their forefather's adoption.

It takes a strong character to leave a beloved country with long-established customs and laws in order to face an unknown land with new customs and laws just in the making. If the German emigrants had not been of such hardy stock and of such dauntless courage, they could not have sur-

vived the hardships involved in the change nor have met so successfully the demands which the new country made upon them.

The Kothmanns shared the first difficult years involved in the building up of the now prosperous town of Fredericksburg and again did pioneer work in creating from the Indian-infested wilderness of the Upper Willow Creek region a new settlement, with churches, schools, and prosperous homes.

Words of the Texas poet, Ferdinand Lohman, may be appropriately applied to the achievements of the Kothmanns.

Allein der Deutsche stand in diesen Reichen,
Die keines Weissen Fuss vor ihm beschrift;
Die Wildniss trug nicht der Gesittung Zeichen,
Nur wilder Thiere, wilder Menschen Tritt.

Zum Garten schuf der Deutsche jene Wildniss,
Zu allem Guten legte er den Keim,
Er offenbarte seiner Seele Bildniss
Im schoenen, selbstgeschaff'nen, trauten Heim.

So it is with a great deal of pride that the descendants of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann and Ilse Katherine Pahlmann look back upon the plucky emigrants from Hannover who left forever the German Vaterland to make their home in the wild, new country of Texas. This account of the Kothmann family makes it possible for the descendants of the worthy pioneers to point out to one another the particular ancestor from which he came, and to cement more closely the bonds of affection that spring from unity of blood. Each member of the Kothmann family may justly take pride in his ancestry and the high ideals for which his forebears stood.

CHAPTER II

JOHANN HEINRICH WILLIAM KOTHMANN

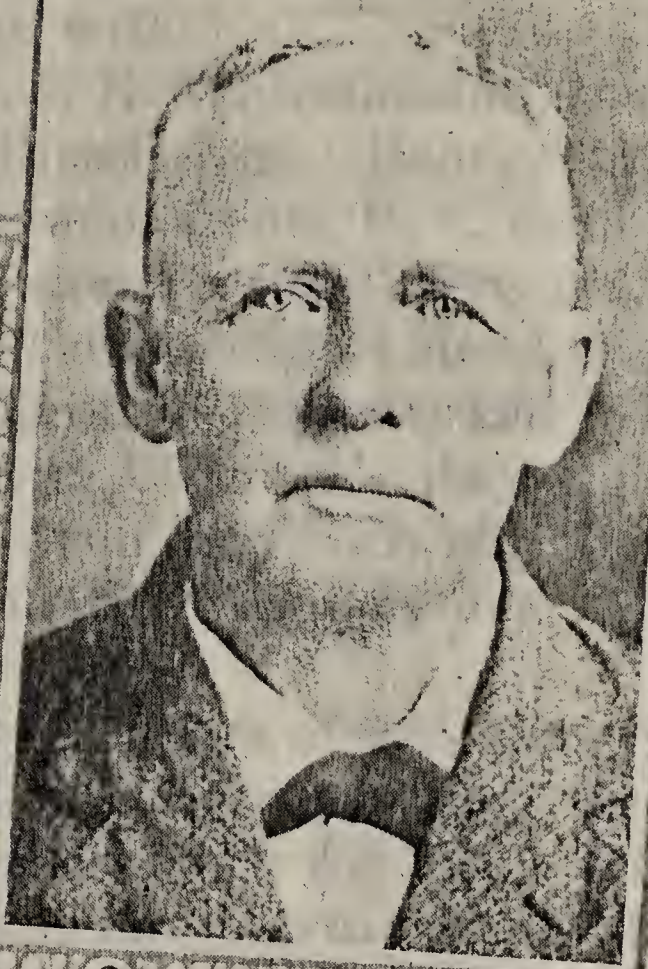
Johann Heinrich William Kothmann, the oldest son of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann and his first wife, Johanne Sophie Wolters Kothmann, was born at Wedelheine, Hannover, on March 1, 1825. Nothing is known of Johann Heinrich's boyhood, except that he and his sister, Henriette Sophie, remained in Hannover when the father, Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, emigrated to Texas with his second wife and the children born from this union.

The next we know of Johann Heinrich is that on September 7, 1854, he married Sophie Dorothee Hartwig, who was born March 7, 1828, at Ehmen, Germany. Soon after their marriage, September 26, 1854, he and his wife emigrated to Texas, and brought with them his wife's sister, Sophie Hartwig. They settled near Beaver Creek, enduring the same hardships and enjoying the same pleasures that friends and kinspeople around them experienced. After a short time, the young couple moved to Seven Mile, near Fredericksburg.

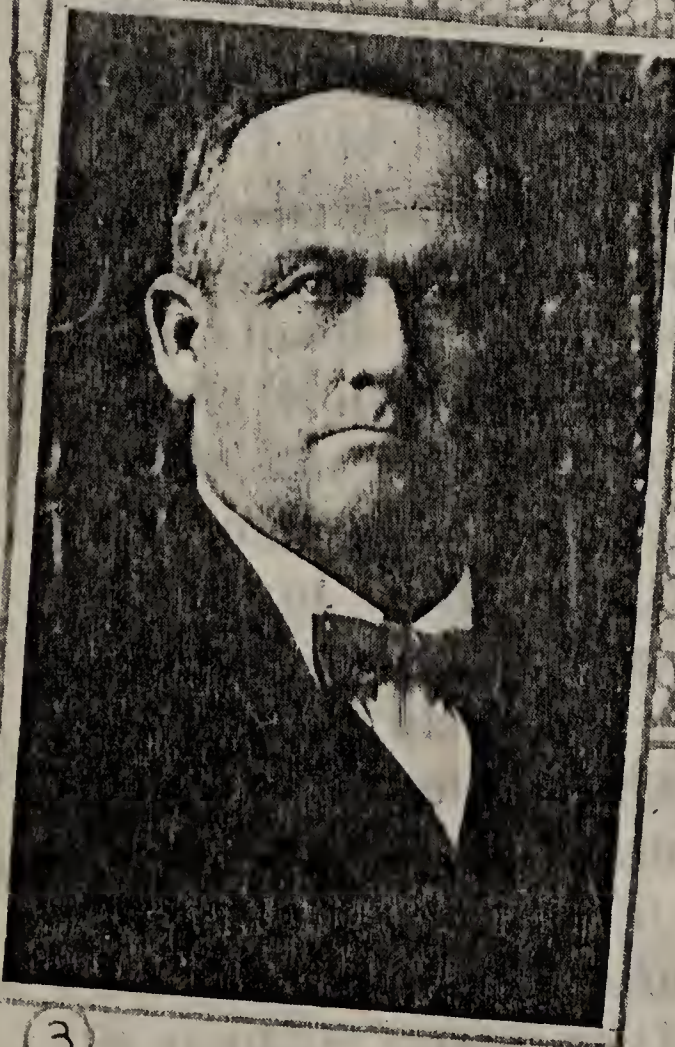
The family were Lutherans, and the mother often walked to Fredericksburg to church. Nine children were born to them, of whom only three survive. Henry was buried near San Fernando, Llano County. Four children were buried on the family farm near Fredericksburg and one was buried with the mother at Lower Willow Creek, where the family lived at the time of the mother's death, in 1869. The father,



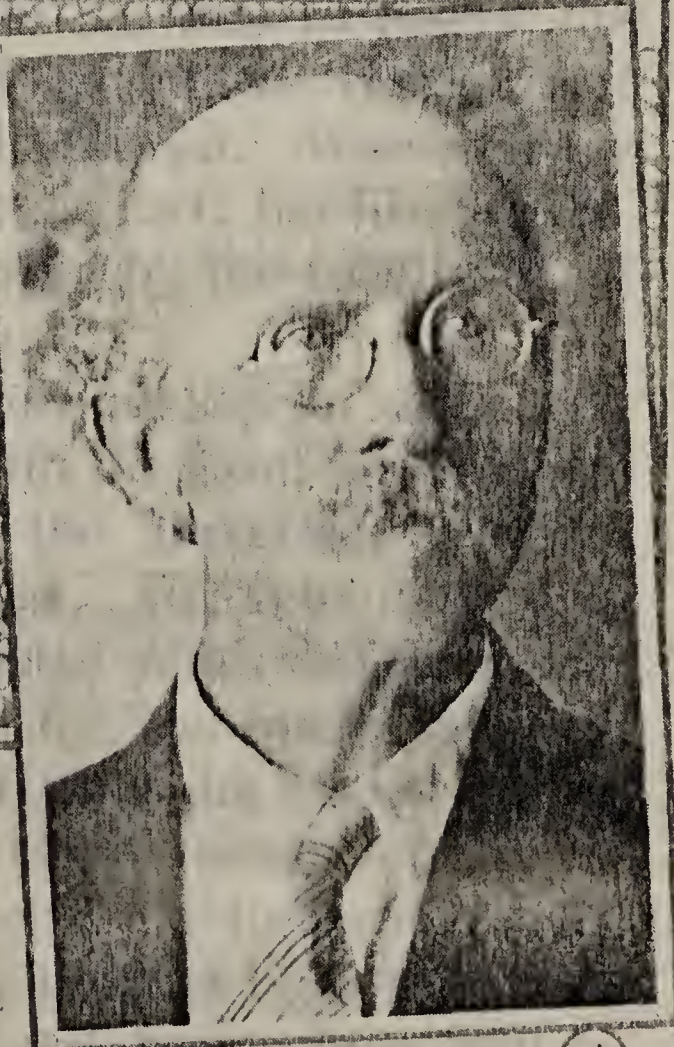
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SONS OF JOHANN HEINRICH WILHELM KOTHMANN

1. Henry. Born Dec. 11, 1855. Died July, 1910
2. Fritz. Born April 4, 1857

3. John W. Born Sept. 16, 1863
4. William. Born Feb. 14, 1867

Johann Heinrich William, died in 1874, only five years after the death of his wife.

After the death of Mrs. J. H. W. Kothmann, the children went to live with relatives. Henry, the oldest son, lived with his grandparents, H. C. Kothmann and wife. As the grandparents were old, Henry had to perform the various chores about the house. Later he and his brother Fritz worked together and bought land with the money they had saved. They divided the land, and each one improved his part. Fritz married, but Henry remained unmarried.

In 1910, when but fifty-five years of age, Henry came to an untimely end. While supervising the excavating of a well, he noticed that the man who was digging seemed about to succumb to the putrid gases emanating from the pit. Without loss of time Henry descended into the well to rescue the stricken man. But on the ascent, the rescuer lost his hold and fell back into the pit. When Henry was finally brought to the surface, his life was already extinguished, as proved by the futility of all efforts made to revive him.

Fritz Kothmann, the second son of J. H. W. Kothmann, went to live with his aunt, Marie Dorothee, and her husband, the Reverend William Knolle, in Industry, Texas. He remained with these relatives for a number of years and then went to work for his Uncle Fritz. The uncle paid him \$12.00 per month besides furnishing his shoes. As working in the rocks wore out his shoes very quickly, young Fritz found it necessary to learn to half-sole them. His uncle came along as Fritz was doing his amateur repair work, and, seeing how well he

managed, said, "Hereafter you can half-sole all of our shoes." So, when the next rainy spell came, young Fritz half-soled shoes for the family for two whole days.

About this time Fritz's brother Henry also came to work for Fritz Kothmann, Sr., who was enclosing his land with rock fence and needed much help. The two brothers worked together at everything. They not only half-soled their shoes, but they sewed their shirts and pants, washed and patched their clothes, built rock fences, and did masonry. Both boys saved their earnings and, in 1882 and 1883, bought nine hundred and sixty-five acres of land near Field Creek at \$1.00 per acre, which they finished paying off four years later. As young Fritz had learned the trade of stone mason, he now built a beautiful rock house and otherwise improved his property.

In 1880, while visiting in Fredericksburg, Fritz met Minnie Thode, who taught school and gave lessons in music. He wooed and won her, and on June 14, 1881, they were married and settled on what was known as the Bush Place on Cold Creek. Later they moved to Llano County, Texas, to the land which Fritz and Henry had bought in 1882. They had four children, two of whom survive.

Amy Carolina Valerie, born July 28, 1888.

Reuben Waldemar Frederick, born August 28, 1890.

Delmore Ernest, born June 17, 1884; died June 28, 1885.

Reseda Edwina Elizabeth, born January 24, 1893; died June 22, 1893.

John W. Kothmann, when only nine years old, went to live with his uncle, Dietrich Kothmann, who treated him like one of his own children. As John W. was older than the children of his uncle Dietrich, he took the lead in all that was done. Although he never went to Kansas with a herd, he helped gather the cattle that were to be driven there. As a child, John W. often guarded one of his uncle's large herds, which sometimes consisted of as many as one thousand sheep. John camped out for weeks at a time without seeing a human being. During the winter, the sheep were moved into the rough country of granite mountains for protection, while in the spring they grazed in the valleys of the Llano and Devil's Rivers, where the lambs were protected from grass burrs and needle-grass. After several years' training as a herder, John W. was made boss of the herders. He also learned to build rock fences and, when wire was introduced into Texas, built wire fences as well. He stayed with his Uncle Dietrich and worked for him until he was twenty-two years old.

When Dietrich Kothmann died, John W. suffered the loss of a second father. He has never forgotten his benefactor and to this day claims there never lived a nobler man than his uncle, Dietrich Kothmann.

After John W.'s maturity he set out to work for himself. He contracted to build wire fences and also learned the carpenter's trade, still later working for Charles Schreiner at Kerrville. On September 24, 1887, he married Anna Schweers. Eleven children were born to this union, one of whom, Milton, met an untimely death in 1930. The others

live near their parents in and around San Antonio. John W. Kothmann and his wife have now spent forty-three years together. They have twenty-three grandchildren.

Mr. Kothmann engaged in the commission business in 1893 and has ever enjoyed the reputation of being an honorable, upright business man. He has with him four sons, who have profited by their father's teaching and are enjoying the same enviable reputation that the father has. John W. built the old homestead on Monterey Street where he lived for forty years. Recently he built a modern residence on Drake Avenue in San Antonio, where he and his wife expect to spend the remainder of their lives.

Emilie, born July 30, 1888.

Minnie, born April 20, 1890.

Janie, born April 15, 1892.

Alice, born June 22, 1895.

Helen, born November 3, 1898.

Wilkes J., born April 10, 1897.

Roy M., born November 7, 1900.

Leslie D., born October 27, 1902.

Milton H., born June 2, 1905; died November 9, 1930.

Driskill, born January 6, 1908.

Russell, born December 2, 1912.

William Henry, youngest son of Johann Heinrich William Kothmann, was born near Fredericksburg in Gillespie County, on February 14, 1867. When Willie, as he was called, was one and a half years old his mother died. Her dying request was that her sister, Sophie, Mrs. Fritz Kothmann, take her

little boy. So when William was about four years old, the aunt and uncle took him into their home, where he lived until he was twenty-one years of age. Aunt Sophie called Willie "My Boy." He washed, gardened, tended children, and herded sheep, sometimes being in a sheep camp for months. Later he drove ox-wagons, built rock fences, and helped build the big rock house at the Premier Ranch.

At the age of twenty-one, Willie left his uncle's home and set out for himself. His ambition was to own a horse and saddle. He started out to learn the blacksmith's trade and worked at this for six months in return for board and laundry. The next six months he received \$5.00 per month in addition. He soon got another raise, and with this money, added to some money he had received from his uncle Fritz, he bought a house and lot at Mason. Later, he went to Field Creek where he operated a blacksmith shop successfully for fourteen years. He also went into the mercantile business and was postmaster at that place.

About this time William met Mary Frances McLeod, a school teacher, who later became his wife. The couple were married February 14, 1897, at Field Creek. They have two children of their own, John Vernon, born February 14, 1898, and Kathryn, born December 8, 1910. They also reared an orphan, a nephew of Mrs. Kothmann.

In 1905 William H. sold out at Field Creek and bought a substantial home at Pontotoc, where he and his family now live. Mr. Kothmann never attended public school; his education consists of about eleven months of private school. He has al-

ways had good health and boasts that he has never been sick a single day. The William Kothimanns are comfortably situated and are highly respected citizens of their community.



MEMORIAL

HENRIETTE SOPHIE KOTTMANN

When in 1846, H. S. Kottmann and family emigrated to Texas they left the children to the care of their mother, who remained in Germany. The children were brought to the United States in 1850.

After the death of her mother, she was brought to the United States in 1850. She was then a young girl of about 14 years of age. She was educated in the common schools of Germany and in the United States. She was a very intelligent and accomplished young woman.

She was married to a young man of the same name in 1855. They had a large family of children. She was a very devoted mother and a very kind and gentle woman.

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SOPHIE CORDES DIETZ

(Daughter of Henriette Sophie Kottmann)
Born July 12, 1856. Died December 21, 1888

Sophie Cordes Dietz died on December 21, 1888, at the age of 32 years. She was a very intelligent and accomplished young woman. She was educated in the common schools of Germany and in the United States. She was a very intelligent and accomplished young woman.



MISS MARY E. JONES
Born in the town of New York, N. Y.

CHAPTER III

HENRIETTE SOPHIE KOTHMANN

When, in 1845, H. C. Kothmann and family emigrated to Texas, they left his children by his first wife, Johann Heinrich William, and his sister, Henriette Sophie, in Wedelheine.

About nine years later, Johann Heinrich William Kothmann married Sophie Dorothee Hartwig, and Henriette Sophie Kothmann married Heinrich Cordes of Wedelheine. The two newly married couples came to Texas in 1854. Imagine a honeymoon of three months in a sail-boat on the briny deep!

Heinrich Cordes and his wife settled in Fredericksburg. To them was born on July 12, 1856, a little girl who was named Sophie for the mother. The mother died early.

The daughter, Sophie, married William Dietz on December 10, 1876, and to them the following children were born:

Willie, born September 4, 1878; died November, 1878.

Lina, born October 22, 1879.

Henry, born December 28, 1880.

Anna, born December 8, 1882.

Auguste, born January 23, 1885.

Albert, born February 14, 1887.

Sophie Cordes Dietz died on December 21, 1888, while giving birth to twin boys, one of whom passed away immediately and was buried in the casket with the mother; the other twin, Emil, died several weeks later.

CHAPTER IV

ILSE KATHERINE KOTHMANN

Ilse Katherine Kothmann was born in Wedelheine, Germany, on December 23, 1832, and came to Texas with her parents in December, 1845. Being the oldest child and a girl, her duties were many and varied. Ilse Katherine was a beautiful girl, with dark curly hair, bewitching brown eyes, a graceful figure, and a winsome, charming manner. Was it surprising that soon after reaching Fredericksburg the wily Captain Jones of Ft. Martin Scott found her and made her his wife? To this union one son was born, August. When later the Captain was transferred to another post, he forgot his little wife and son. Ilse Katherine never saw him again.

In 1854 a young man by the name of Henry F. Keyser offered his hand in marriage, and Kate accepted. She and her husband moved into a camp in the wilderness, away from settlements, and suffered many privations. Kate was a true business partner. She and Henry Keyser virtually slaved, until they had saved enough to attain financial independence. They cleared and cultivated six or seven acres of land which are, at the present time, in the E. Ben Kothmann pasture. A liveoak limb with a piece of iron attached served them as a plow.* Mr. and Mrs. Henry Keyser lived at this place several years, then moved about five miles to

*(This plow was made by Fritz Kneese, a blacksmith, living near Beaver Creek.)

CHAPTER IV

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY

The East-India Company was born in 1600, and was the first of a series of similar corporations which have since been established in England and other countries. The object of the company was to trade with the East Indies, and to monopolize the trade between England and those countries. The company was granted a charter by the King, which gave it the right to trade with the East Indies, and to monopolize the trade between England and those countries. The company was also granted the right to establish colonies in the East Indies, and to trade with those colonies. The company was the first of a series of similar corporations which have since been established in England and other countries.

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MRS. H. F. KEYSER
(Ilse Katherine Kothmann)

Born December 23, 1832. Died November 23, 1895



MISS MARY A. BULL
BORN 1850, DIED 1900
WIFE OF JAMES BULL, JR. OF NEW YORK

the northeast to a place called Indian Spring. Here they lived, in company with the Chris. Keyser and Wm. Mogford families, until 1869, at which time the Indians became so troublesome that they decided to leave. Christian Keyser moved to Loyal Valley, and Henry F. and family bought three hundred and twenty acres of land from Chipman and Reed and moved onto it, investing their money in sheep. Henry F. made money with sheep, bought more land, and later engaged in the cattle raising business.

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Ilse Katherine Keyser died on November 23, 1895, and is buried in the Gooch Cemetery, near Mason, Texas.

Children of H. F. Keyser and Ilse Katherine Kothmann:

Mary, born September 24, 1855.

Caroline, born March 4, 1859; died April 30, 1898.

Emma D., born June 1, 1863; died December 19, 1919.

Henry C., born January 7, 1867; died September 19, 1923.

Mr. Keyser married a second time, his choice falling on Isolde Logan of Houston. He died May 17, 1899, in Austin, Texas. The message of his death was telephoned to Loyal Valley, the only telephone in that section, and was delivered by a messenger, who took it to the Keyser ranch on horseback. Henry Keyser's body was brought home to the ranch and from there was taken to Mason in a hearse (the first hearse that had ever passed that way) and laid to rest beside that of his first wife in Gooch Cemetery near Mason.

the western to a more central position. There
has been no change with the Great Lakes and
the Atlantic coastline until 1881, at which time
the Indian Bureau in Washington filed the
order to close. The order for the survey in 1881
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NOTES

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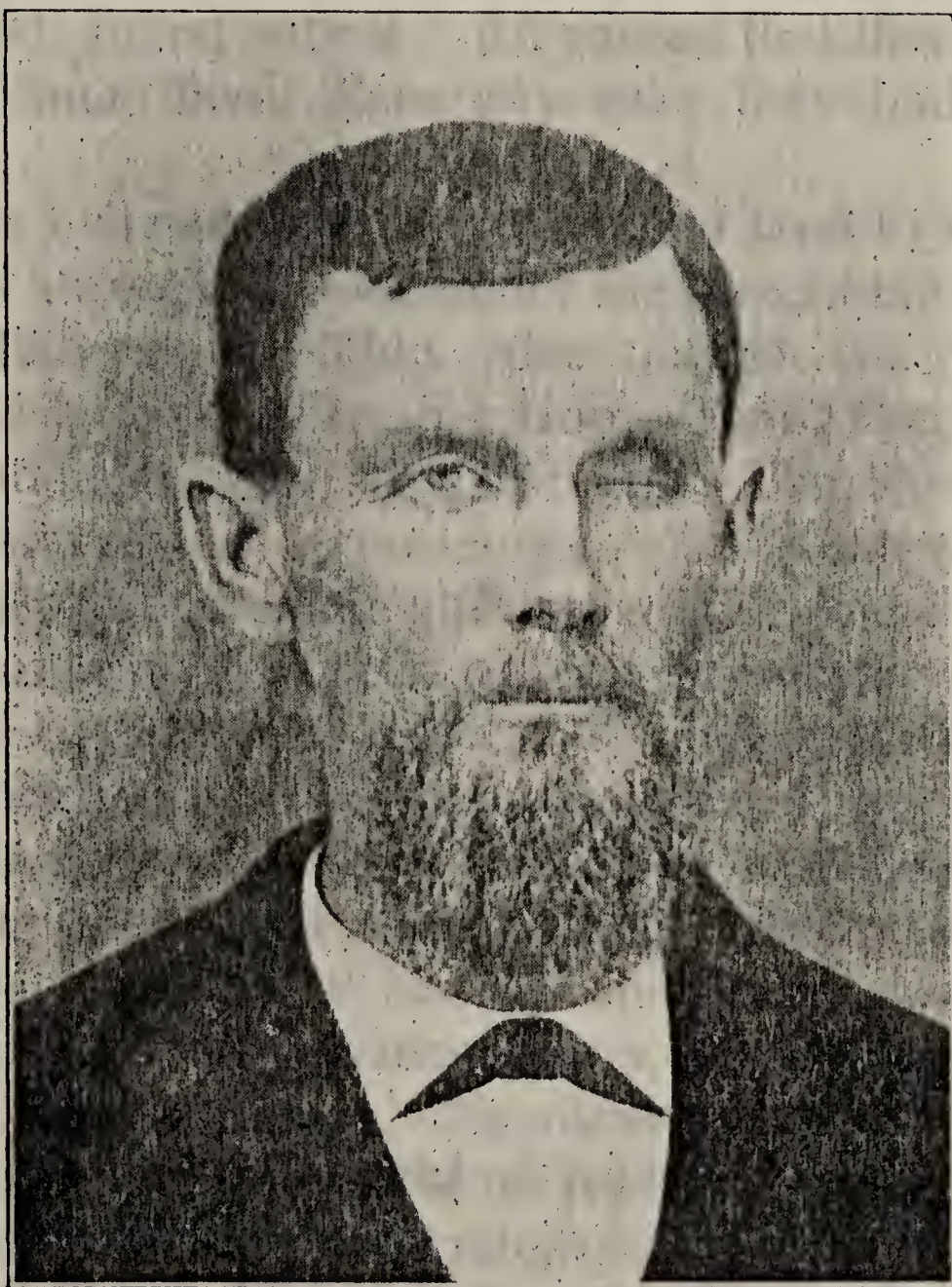
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1881 and 1882 survey of the Great Lakes and
the Atlantic coastline.

CHAPTER V

HEINRICH FRIEDRICH KOTHMANN

Heinrich Friedrich Kothmann, oldest son of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann and his second wife, Ilse Katherine Pahlmann, was born in Wedelheine, Hannover, Germany, in 1835. Heinrich was only ten years old when his parents emigrated to Texas, landing at Indianola, December 31, 1845. He shared with his parents the trials and sorrows (see Chapter 1), which were experienced in Indianola, as well as the hardships of the tedious journey to New Braunfels and from there again to the wilderness in which the future town of Fredericksburg was laid out. Here the Kothmann family, with other pioneer settlers, faced many privations and, at times, near-starvation. During the most trying period, Heinrich Conrad set out on foot to secure work in Austin. He took with him his oldest son, Heinrich Friedrich, who walked the distance of some eighty miles barefooted. Arriving safely in Austin after their hazardous journey, father and son procured work splitting rails at twenty-five cents a day. They boarded themselves. When they had completed their job, the two bought provisions which they carried home on their backs, again walking the entire distance between Austin and Fredericksburg. One may imagine the happiness of Mrs. Kothmann and the children left in Fredericksburg, when the travelers returned home to them.

In 1849 United States soldiers were stationed



H. FRITZ KOTHMANN

Born February 10, 1835. Died September 1, 1915

about eleven miles from Fredericksburg in the newly erected Fort Martin Scott. Fritz and his brother, Dietrich, who was but two years younger and almost inseparable from Fritz, frequently walked to the corrals of the Fort. Here they picked up the corn that was wasted in feeding the army horses, took it home, washed it, dried it, ground it, and made bread with it. All agreed that this bread had a finer flavor than any cake they had ever tasted.

Later Fritz and Dietrich surveyed land in Gillespie and Mason counties, under the direction of Captain Bieberstein. They also joined the Llano Leather Jackets, a Frontier Home-Guard Company, commanded by the same captain. The boys had many interesting experiences. When surveying, each man rode a horse and had a mule to carry his pack consisting of bedding and provisions. One day the boys killed a leopard cat. They skinned it and stretched the skin over the back to dry; then they started on to work. But the pack-mule objected to the leopard's skin. He pitched and kicked until the skin was off his back and all the precious provisions of coffee, bacon, beans, and biscuits were spilled over the place. Needless to say, the boys could not use the animal as pack-mule any more. Thereafter Captain Bieberstein had to ride him.

At one time, while patrolling the frontier between the settlements and the northwest wilderness to guard against Indian depredations, the troopers went so far away from the settlements that they could not possibly have reached their homes in case of an unexpected Indian attack. The captain, evidently not realizing their position, announced that

they would go still farther westward on the following day. The members of the company had decided among themselves, however, that they had gone far enough, if not too far, and so appointed one of their number to tell the Captain so. Accordingly, when the Captain called them in the morning to start West, the spokesman said, "Captain, we have decided to go East!" The Captain looked puzzled for a moment before replying, "Then I'll go with you!"

Fritz and Dietrich continued to work together. Their ways did not separate until long after both had married. Fritz was the first to wed. In 1856, when he had reached his twenty-first year, Fritz married Sophie Hartwig, who had come to Fredericksburg in 1854 with Heinrich Kothmann and his wife.

Shortly after Fritz's marriage, the Heinrich Conrad Kothmann family moved to Upper Willow Creek. Two years later Fritz and his young wife moved to a place half a mile south of the old home and, four years later, took up their abode on the Llano River, a few miles below Hedwig's Hill. This place was part of the six hundred forty acre tract which Heinrich Conrad Kothmann had received from the German Immigration Company and of which he had given three hundred and twenty acres to his son, Fritz, at the time of the latter's marriage. Several years later, when Heinrich Conrad's son Dietrich, married, the father gave him the remainder of the tract.

After moving to his place on the Llano (1862), Fritz bought an ox team from his father and hauled freight between the different military posts in the western part of the state. He had a few head of

cattle to start with, and watched every chance to save a little money to invest in cows, so that in a short time he might be able to give up freighting and devote his time to his home and his stock.

When Mason County was created in 1858, Fritz Kothmann was appointed sheriff. He held that office until the first regular election. In 1861 the Civil War broke out. This paralyzed everything, and the Kothmanns had to suffer more than ever from Indian raids, bushwhackers, and the exigencies of the times. Immediately following the war, in the fall of 1865, cotton was hauled from Texas to Monterey, Mexico, where it was sold for fifty cents a pound and from there shipped to the markets of the world. As there were no railroads, the freight had to be hauled by wagons. The freight rate was seven cents per pound from San Antonio, Texas, to Monterey, Mexico, and four cents per pound from Mexico back to San Antonio. It was then that Fritz Kothmann again went to freighting. He rigged up two teams of five yokes of oxen each, hired Charley Wartenbach, a boy sixteen years old, to drive one team, and then started to San Antonio. Here Fritz Kothmann and his helper loaded cotton which they hauled to Monterey, bringing back lead bars to Texas. The trip lasted three months. Charley Wartenbach is still living in Mason, Texas. He is eighty-three years old.

In 1867 Fritz Kothmann, Karl Kothmann, Fritz and Charley Lehmberg and Christel Winkel each put up the same number of cattle and drove them to Louisiana. They had the usual outfit: horses, and an ox-wagon to carry food and bedding. They

drove along slowly, but when they reached the East Texas river bottoms the mosquitoes were so thick that the cattle stampeded, and the men had a hard time finding the herds and keeping them together. The mosquitoes were about three times as large as those at home. It was springtime and flood-time, and, when the cow-traders reached the Mississippi River, it was brimful of muddy water. They had to swim the river with their cattle, and finally arrived in New Orleans, only to find that the market was "off." The men had to accept what the hides and tallow brought; the meat was worthless.

The trip, of course, was a complete financial loss; but what was to be done? The traders immediately started for home, coming by way of Industry, Texas, where the former Marie Dorothee Kothmann, now Mrs. William Knolle, lived. After a visit of several days, the travelers continued on their weary journey. When Fritz Kothmann reached his home, on foot, he was "down and out," financially and otherwise. In addition to losing every dollar he had invested in the cattle, he also lost the entire equipment.

It was some time before Fritz had recuperated sufficiently to undertake another trip. In 1869 he took cattle to New Mexico. This time Fritz and Dietrich Kothmann, Karl Keller, Conrad Pluenneke, Dan Hoerster, Rudolf Eckert, Otto Von Lange and Lace Bridges each put in one hundred head of cattle. Those who put in two hundred head had to furnish one extra cowboy for the extra one hundred, so Karl Enderling, a young man twenty-three years old, went with Fritz Kothmann, who had two hundred head in the herd. Besides the cat-

tle and camp outfit; they took two wagonloads of bacon which they hoped to sell. They started from the Kothmann ranch and drove along the main road to Fort Concho. From there they drove to South Concho. Here they rested, for they had before them a drive of eighty miles across the Staked Plains—a desert—without water. The region extended from the head of the Concho River to Horsehead Crossing on the Pecos. At the Bosque Grande three horsemen met them saying that there were Indians ahead. Because of this warning, a number of herds were delayed at this place and waited for several days, but no Indians appeared; in fact, there were no Indians seen at any time on this trip.

From Horsehead Crossing the party continued up the Pecos River to Fort Union where they sold out or traded. Fritz Kothmann took four large mules and two wagons in trade and later sold the mules at a good price to Ludolf Meier of Fredericksburg. Rudolf Eckert and Dietrich Kothmann had to deliver the cattle in Colorado. The rest of the party returned home without delay or mishap. This venture had proved a success.

The range was still open, and sheep were herded where the grass was good. Camps were provided for the comfort of the shepherds, and a brush-pen was constructed to protect the sheep at night.

While Mr. Kothmann and his son August, then a small boy, were at work making a feeding trough from an elm tree, the elder Kothmann had the misfortune to be struck in the left eye by a flying chip. He lost his eye. Some years later the oldest son, Fritz, had a similar misfortune. While building a

brush-pen for sheep, a limb struck the boy on the right eye. Although young Fritz did not lose his eye, his vision was impaired, for the right eye was blinded.

Fritz Kothmann had made two trips to Kansas, one in 1871 and another in 1873. In 1873, on the last trip up the trail, Fritz Kothmann, together with his brothers, Dietrich and William, took a herd of cattle to Kansas City. There were about fifteen hundred head in this herd. The men started from the Kothmann pens, drove by way of Llano and Burnet and then headed for the Red River, allowing the herd to graze along the way. Profiting by experience, the Kothmanns had by this time become experts in the art of trailing cattle. Trailing cattle successfully meant letting the cattle follow their own instincts as far as possible, patiently following and not crowding them, and in this way economizing man and horsepower. Then, when an emergency arose, men and horses would be able to put forth their best effort.

Although one real stampede took place and several small ones occurred now and then, the journey so far had been rather uneventful. In Indian Territory, Fritz Kothmann bought a big, wild, blue horse, which William had to break in. He would stake the horse at night while the rest of the animals, though carefully guarded, were left foot-loose. The wild blue horse became the source of much subsequent excitement.

One afternoon, as the cattle, followed by the horses and drivers, were trailing along peacefully, a bunch of Indians caught up with the drivers, chattering, nodding, and pointing at the different horses,

particularly the best ones. The drivers, thinking that the red men were friendly and were merely admiring the fine animals, nodded in return and talked to the newcomers, although neither party understood the other. The Indians soon disappeared.

Toward evening, the air became still and oppressive and the sky took on a leaden hue. A bank of clouds crept up slowly and gradually covered the western horizon. One of the old trail drivers remarked: "We're going to get it tonight." There was, withal, a peculiar stir in the atmosphere which seemed to affect not only the men but the cattle also. The drivers made camp, with much trouble bedded the cattle, staked the blue horse, and then hurriedly ate supper.

By this time the clouds had risen higher and were constantly lighted by electrical flashes. The storm was on.

Mr. Kothmann ordered all men to get their night mounts ready and be prepared for hard work. Looking over the herds a strange and wonderful sight met the eyes of the cowboys. The electrical display showed the entire prairie in a sea of blue and yellow light; balls of fire flashed on the horns of the cattle, and fiery waves seemed to roll over their backs. It was one of nature's marvelous displays.

With a blinding flash of lightning, followed instantly by a terrific clap of thunder, the storm broke. The earth seemed to tremble. The blue horse, terrified, rushed madly through the herd, scattering the cattle in all directions.

The rain now fell in torrents. The wind blew a

gale. All was black night. Momentarily, the lightning might illuminate the wide expanse, only to be followed again by intense darkness. The noise of clashing horns and stamping hoofs was heard between the claps of thunder. The men listened closely and tried to follow the sounds made by their frantic herds. They rode as only cowmen ride, slapping their chaps with quirt or lariat, some firing guns and riding so close to the herds that horse pressed against cow. Each man was guided by one idea, which was to get through to the front of the herd and stop its frantic stampede.

How long did the stampede last? Who could tell? The men lost sight of time. After what must have been many hours, drenched to the skin, the cowboys returned to camp, one after another, some with cattle, some with horses, some without either.

The storm had passed, and the cook prepared coffee for the exhausted riders. Each man came up, reached for a tin cup, helped himself to coffee and sipped the hot liquid in silence, then mounted his horse to make another round.

When daylight came and bunch after bunch of cattle was brought in, it was found that comparatively few heads were missing, but nine of the best horses were gone, the very ones the Indian had pointed out the day before. The cattlemen found the tracks of the horses and the place where the Indians had had a fire. The red men had made a good haul.

When the drivers arrived at Kansas City, they sold the cattle to a speculator, Colonel Meyer, from Lockhart, Texas. Meyer made a down payment

and gave notes amounting to \$10,000 for the remainder. The return from Kansas City was without further mishap and was made in about four weeks.

The men brought back with them the blue horse which had caused the stampede of their herds and sold it to Otto Von Donop, who kept the beautiful animal until it died of old age.

Colonel Meyer passed away without having paid for the cattle. Years later his estate offered to give the Kothmanns one hundred head of horses in settlement of the debt. Finally the account was turned over to Judge Cooley, who collected a part of it and received a certain percentage for collection.

After his return from Kansas, Fritz moved from the Llano River to the ranch near Loyal Valley, now known as the Premier Ranch. This ranch was the first in this section of the country to be fenced. The stone used was quarried on the ranch; the wire fencing used in later years was purchased at 18 cents per pound. Shoemaker Stein, Joseph Stenderbach, Julius Burghardt, Otto Kollet, John Klossig, old man Koehler and his two sons-in-law, Saegner and William Kammelsh, helped in building the stone fences at the Premier Ranch, 1873-1877.

Mr. Kothmann, having done many favors for his friends, especially in going security for them, suffered numerous financial losses. He published an article in *The Cattle Industry of Texas*, warning his readers, especially members of his family, against signing notes.

In 1883 Heinrich Friedrich's wife, Sophie Hartwig, died, leaving seven children. A year later the

widowed father married Mrs. Mary Miller Eversberg in whom he found a real helpmate for himself as well as a wonderful mother for the half orphaned children. Mrs. Kothmann (Miller Eversberg) kept the family together. In 1887 a son, Elgin Otto, was born.

About ten years earlier (1875-78) Mr. Kothmann had built a large two-story brown stone house. This was the largest house of its kind in this part of the country, and people came from far and near to see it. The place is now called the Premier Ranch and has the most modern improvements in every respect.

Fritz Kothmann was a tall, rather slender man, of dignified bearing and earnest demeanor. He was known as a fine business man and continued to accumulate wealth until he died on September 1, 1915, leaving his children well established on ranches of their own in Mason and adjoining counties. He was beloved by friends and neighbors, and in his passing the community mourned the loss of a worthy and highly respected citizen.

Mrs. Mary Kothmann, the wife of the late Fritz Kothmann, Sr., is the oldest of the surviving members of the Kothmann family. She was born on August 1, 1847, in Industry, Texas, and married Mr. Kothmann on May 21, 1884. She lives with her son, Elgin, and his family. Mrs. Mary Kothmann is a wonderful woman with the sweetest of voices and ever a wistful little smile. She is as active as a girl, going up and down the stairs of the spacious house with alacrity, allowing no one to wait upon her. She has earned the love and esteem that only a true Christian wife and mother may command.

Not only has she endeared herself to her own son but also to her stepchildren who address her with reverence. The intonation of the word "Mama," when they address her; bespeaks their love for her. She is interested in everything that goes on about her.

Names of Heinrich Friedrich Kothmann's children:

Fritz, born May 9, 1857; died May 25, 1922.

Mathilda, born April 5, 1859.

August, born May 3, 1861.

Charles, born January 16, 1865.

Louis, born June 1, 1867; died October 20, 1868.

Emilie, born December 30, 1869; died December 29, 1886.

Eli H., born September 10, 1872.

H. Dan, born May 29, 1874.

Ben, born December 13, 1877.

Elgin O., born December 15, 1887.

ELGIN OTTO KOTHMANN

In 1926 the first reunion of the Kothmann family was planned for the purpose of getting better acquainted and renewing family relations. At this reunion approximately five hundred members of the family gathered and many met for the first time. The reunion was held at the Premier Ranch, the family estate owned by Elgin O. Kothmann. Elgin is the youngest son of Fritz Kothmann and Mary Miller Eversberg, Fritz Kothmann's second wife.

Like the other Kothmanns of Texas, Elgin almost lived on horseback. When only three years of age he was seen galloping at full speed to the nearest

town (Loyal Valley) to get the family mail. And the little fellow would sit his horse so lightly and adapt his own motions so readily to those of his mount, that horse and rider seemed one.

The necessity for long trail drives was already passing during Elgin's youth, yet there remained in the boy, as later in the man, something of his elders' passion for the open country and the herding of cattle.

I want free life and I want fresh air;
And I sigh for the canter after the cattle,
The crack of the whips like shots in battle,
The melee of horns and hoofs and heads
That wars and wrangles and scatters and spreads;
The green beneath and the blue above,
And dash and danger, and life

Elgin has never yet confined himself or his family to a close-in town or city home. He has made the breeding of registered Hereford cattle his business in life. He controls large pastures and has improved his ranch until it is the best equipped property in Mason and surrounding counties. Here he holds annual auctions of registered stock at which time he offers the best of Herefords for sale and has competent auctioneers to take charge of the selling.

Mr. Kothmann owns a second ranch, well equipped and attractively located near Mason where the family lives during the school session in order that the children might have the advantage of the town schools.

Like all the Kothmanns, Elgin has enterprise and vision. In partnership with Judge Carl Runge of Mason, he built a modern four-story hotel, to supply the needs of the growing town of Mason. Elgin

Kothmann is an asset to the community in which he lives.

Mr. Kothmann was married to Anna Jordan on May 17, 1910. Seven children were born to the parents, of whom five are living, four boys and one girl, the youngest boy and girl being twins.

The names of the children are:

Henry, born April 1, 1911.

Clinton, born December 31, 1912; died August 16, 1922.

Karl, born December 17, 1914.

Victor, born April 1, 1917.

Baby Boy, born January 5, 1920; died January 5, 1920.

David and Dorothy, born October 28, 1923.

CHAPTER VI

KARL DIETRICH KOTHMANN

Karl Dietrich, the third child of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann and Ilse Katherine Pahlmann, was born in Wedelheine, Hannover, Germany, on February 14, 1837. He was nearly nine years old when the family came to the Republic of Texas. Imagine the joy of the little boy when they finally landed after a voyage of three months in a sailboat. As related in Chapter I, conditions at Indianola caused sickness to develop, and among those stricken were Karl Dietrich and Marie Caroline. After a long illness, Karl Dietrich recovered, but Marie Caroline died.

Six children were born to the Kothmanns in Germany, five of whom survived and emigrated to Texas with their parents. A daughter, named Marie Dorothee, had died.

Karl Dietrich and his brother Heinrich Friedrich, Karl's senior by two years, were almost inseparable companions, working and playing together until Fritz was married. Then Dietrich became his father's chief assistant. He took care of the stock and hauled freight with ox teams between San Antonio, Waco, and Brenham, thereby helping to support the family.

On October 11, 1862, Dietrich married Louise Stahl and with his young wife moved to a place on the Llano River several miles below Hedwig's Hill, where he and his brother Fritz built homes. Diet-



KARL DIETRICH KOTHMANN

Born February 11, 1827. Died July 14, 1914

rich built a log house and prepared a piece of land for a garden. Louise, his wife, was a wonderful helpmate, shirking nothing. One day the two prepared to plow the garden. She drove the oxen; he held the plow. The weather was hot, and heel-flies got after the oxen. They stampeded and ran away with the plow into the river, where the plow got hung under a rock. If Mr. Kothmann had not jumped into the water and unfastened the plow, the oxen would have drowned. The family had to carry the water for home use from the river, which was three or four hundred yards from the house. For this purpose they had a yoke with two buckets attached, which they carried on their shoulders.

During the Civil War, about 1863, Dietrich went to Austin with several yokes of oxen to haul freight. When he reached the Capital City, a recruiting officer wanted him to enlist immediately, for men with ox teams were especially in demand. Fortunately, however, a friend in Austin proposed to trade stock he owned on the Llano River for the ox team which Dietrich was driving; so they made the trade at once, and Dietrich hastily returned to his home.

On one occasion Dietrich Kothmann went to Austin to get freight for James Ranck, taking with him his young brother, William. When near Austin, a man rode alongside their wagon and told them of a shorter and better road by which to return. He said that he lived near this new road, and, if they came that way, he would pay them a visit and get better acquainted. They did as he suggested, camping about ten miles from Austin on the new road. Late in the night, after the brothers had crawled into their beds in the wagon, Dietrich was awakened by

a man touching his hand. It was their roadside acquaintance and with him a companion. William and Dietrich arose, rekindled the fire and the four chatted about common interests, such as roads, weapons, and freight. Dietrich told the strangers of a new Navy Six-Shooter which was in his possession, and they expressed a desire to see it, saying they had never seen one. Dietrich obligingly reached into the wagon and produced the gun. One of the men examined the weapon with absorbing interest and, after fondling it for a time, suddenly dashed away into the darkness. All pursuit was useless; the new gun had changed owners.

After the war, in 1867, Dietrich and his brother Fritz, and others, went to Louisiana with cattle (see Chapter 5). The one trip was a complete failure. But Dietrich Kothmann was undismayed. As soon as he reached home, he made contracts with the government for himself, his brother Fritz, and Charley Lehnberg to cut cord-wood for Fort McKavett and Fort Chadbourne and to mow prairie hay for Fort Griffin. He then hired others to do this work. After filling these contracts, he stayed at home for some time to look after his stock. The country was unfenced, and cattle drifted to find grass and water; these cattle had to be hunted and returned to their own range.

Dietrich Kothmann took two herds of cattle to Kansas for Mr. Chipman, the first herd in 1870, accompanied by Karl and William as hands. On the return trip, Karl contracted typhoid fever and died. In 1871 the Kothmanns bought three thousand head of cattle for Mr. Chipman, and Dietrich took his second trip to Kansas with these. Mr. Chipman di-

vided the herd, putting Major Lewis in charge of the first fifteen hundred head and started these toward Kansas. Then, after three or four days, the other herd of fifteen hundred head went forward with Dietrich Kothmann as boss. William Kothmann went as a hand, riding in the lead, and selecting camp sites for the herd each night. He received \$75.00 per month for his service.

The second herd followed in the trail of the first one, and for several days all went well. Beyond Fort Worth—then just a village consisting of a few stores and houses—when making a halt on the Trinity River at noon, they saw six or eight Indians approaching on foot. The cowboys inquired of the Red Men whither they were going and were told “to Texas to steal horses.” The Indians passed, however, without getting any of the Kothmanns’ stock.

When the herd reached the Red River, that stream was on a rampage. Here they overlook Major Lewis, who had had trouble with his men, and although strikes were not common in those days, these cowboys were on a strike, not for higher wages, but in protest against the major’s overbearing manner and the treatment they had received. In short, they were ready to quit the herd. Finally Major Lewis prevailed upon the men to remain with him until the herd in charge of Dietrich Kothmann could catch up, and to this they agreed.

When Dietrich Kothmann arrived, an agreement was reached by which he was made trail-boss of both herds. There were three herds of cattle besides his own waiting to cross the swollen river. Dietrich called his hands together and told them that they would have to cross their herd if they wished

to avoid stampedes and gathering cattle for weeks afterwards. By chance, the men found a small boat which they used for transporting their provisions, after which they swam the two yokes of oxen across. Next they prepared the wagons for crossing, tying the wagon beds to the axles and the tongues up. Then Dietrich, fastening one end of a big rope—which Mr. Chipman had given him before the start—to the front axle, and unravelling the rope from the boat, crossed to the north bank, where one of the hands tied the oxen to the other end of the rope. At a given signal, some of the men pushed the wagon into the water, while others started the oxen who then pulled the wagon across. Dietrich and two Mexicans stayed with the wagon to keep it from turning over. The water was so deep that even while Kothmann stood on the wagon bow, his head was not above the water; but, fortunately, the current was not as swift as that of our mountain streams. On nearing the shallow waters of the bank, more trouble developed; the wagon bed, full of water, was so heavy that the oxen could not move it until the men had removed the end-gates to let the water out. The same procedure was followed for each of the chuck-wagons.

After the wagons had been crossed, Dietrich Kothmann returned to the south bank of the Red River to prepare the tremendous, over-sized herd for crossing. Giving orders to his men to start the cattle up, he appointed each man to a definite place. William Kothmann, riding the blue horse, was assigned the lead, his usual place. Two tried and true cowhands were assigned the points, and by twos, on opposite sides, the swings brought up the

shuffling herd. The lead man road ahead, the point men quietly pushed the lead steers close, and the rest of the herd came along by fives and tens.

At the river's brink the big blue horse halted before the swirling water. It was a thrilling moment: what a catastrophe would result if he refused to go ahead! Hesitating just an instant, then, feeling the touch of the spurs, he plunged in, closely followed by the lead steer. Now the rest of the herd came on, entering the water by tens and by twenties; until the river was a sea of moving cattle, muzzles level, tails extended, thousands swimming as one. It was an imposing spectacle! Three thousand cattle, one hundred and fifty horses, and thirty-two riders crossed the swollen river without the loss of a man or a beast. While the herds which had remained on the south side stampeded, had to be hunted and rounded up again, and greatly delayed progress, the Kothmann party rested on the north bank and then moved onward.

Some days later, in the Indian Territory, the herds reached Bluff Creek, where the trail narrowed and led down between two steep bluffs which were approximately a hundred feet high. Here progress was slow, for extreme care had to be exercised to prevent the animals from crowding and falling over the bluff to certain death on the rocks below. The herd was just getting started, when a man, driving a bunch of horses, rode into Bluff Creek from the other side and demanded of William Kothmann, who was in the lead, that he turn the cattle back and allow his horses to cross first. Dietrich Kothmann, noticing the discussion, came to the lead and tried to convince the stranger of the unfairness of

his demand, but the man remained adamant. At this point, one of the Mexican cow hands rode up, and, hearing the argument, said to his trail boss, "Give me five dollars and I will kill the fellow and me go to Mexico." Dietrich Kothmann answered: "Never mind; if he needs killing I'll do that myself." The man with the horses turned back at once, and the Kothmanns never saw him again.

One of the cow hands had the habit of not getting up when called in the morning; instead of rising when the others did, he would sit up, rub his eyes, and lie down for another nap. During this trip there was a stampede early one morning. All the men were called, and, as usual, all jumped for their horses and rushed to the herd, except the one sleepy-head, who sat up, rubbed his eyes and then, when he saw the others leaving, lay back on his pallet and calmly went to sleep again. Dietrich Kothmann noticed this, but said nothing at the time. When the cattle were quieted, however, Dietrich returned to camp and administered to the sleeping cow hand what was known as the rope-cure, that is, a sound thrashing with a doubled wet rope. After this "cure" it was never necessary to call the man more than once. On the same trip this treatment was given also to a Mexican cow hand who had been left on guard and had fallen asleep while on duty.

When the party arrived in Kansas (1871), they sold the cattle, William brought back the outfit, consisting of thirty-two men, while Dietrich came home by means of train and stagecoach.

Dietrich made two more trips to Kansas, one in 1872 and one in 1873. On the last trip, he bought

a span of matched horses. Being a great lover of fine horses, Dietrich immediately wrote his wife about this beautiful pair. He bought a new hack and started homeward. Arriving at Lone Grove, Llano County, he found that the Little Llano River was up and, to make matters worse, was still rising. Mr. Adolph Reichenau, Sr., who was with Dietrich, advised him not to cross, but as Mr. Kothmann was anxious to get home, he drove in. Unfortunately, there was quicksand in the river; the crossing was treacherous. The horses had all they could pull, but they managed to reach the bank where Mr. Kothmann let them rest a while. As they were resting, another rise came down, carrying a big tree which caught in the back wheels of the hack, turned hack and horses completely around and swept them down into the water. Mr. Kothmann hurriedly unhooked the traces, but the lines caught on some object and pulled the horses' heads under water. Although Mr. Kothmann was an excellent swimmer, he had all he could do to save himself, and was forced to look on while his helpless animals drowned and his hack floated downstream.

Weary and discouraged over his loss, Dietrich Kothmann rode home on a little gray mare for which he had traded. Meanwhile, his wife had kept a constant look-out for her husband and his new team and hack. When, finally, there arrived at her house a large full-bearded man, riding a small gray mare, Mrs. Kothmann at first thought it was a stranger, until she looked more closely and recognized her long-looked-for husband.

About this time Major Windom, who had been stationed at Fort Mason, had for some trivial cause

raided several Indian villages and had killed squaws and children. This outrage stirred up the Indians to vengeance, and they began a systematic raid on the settlements, killing people and stealing horses and mules. On one such raid some of Dietrich Kothmann's stock was taken.

Following close upon the heels of the Indian uprising, a new trouble developed, the so-called "Hoodoo War," in 1874. During the four years of the Civil War, cattle had increased in numbers until the vast prairies of Texas were covered with longhorns, left unbranded, as their owners were away, and, after the close of the war, Texas was overrun by Mexicans, Indians, outlaws, and desperadoes from other states, who took advantage of the disorganized conditions to gather fortunes for themselves. Some got possession of land-scrip, others ruthlessly gathered up cattle by the thousands and drove them to Kansas, the nearest market. This continued until the outlaws began to drive away the settlers' gentle milch cows, and thus precipitated a war between the settlers and desperadoes. All peace-loving citizens were called to arms, and a war followed in which several men were killed. Fortunately, Dietrich Kothmann escaped. Rangers were finally sent out by the Governor, and these soon rid the country of the desperadoes and put an end to the disturbances. The Indians were moved into their reservations, the rowdies scattered, and peace reigned once more.

In 1878 Dietrich Kothmann sold his little place on the Llano River to Bernhard Durst for \$1000.00, and at the same time he sold his stock of hogs and his mark on the range to August Meckel for \$600.00.

He then bought an extensive tract of land at Fly Gap, Mason County, Texas, where he moved and again engaged in stock raising. At Fly Gap he built a large two-story stone house, cleared land, put in large fields, and, about 1886 and '87, began fencing.

While the country was yet unfenced, hog raising was quite profitable, although the hogs were not as easily sold as they are today. Since there were no restricting hog laws, one could raise an unlimited number of hogs, and Dietrich, as well as the other Kothmanns, raised many hundreds of them. When there was a good acorn crop and the hogs got fat, they were butchered, and the lard, bacon, and hams were taken to Austin or San Antonio to market, bringing eight, nine, and ten cents per pound. Even beef did not bring a good price at that time, for fat beef, dressed and delivered, sold at only three cents a pound.

On one trip to market, Mr. Kothmann had hitched several wild horses and one or two gentle ones to his wagon, and, in descending a steep hill near Fredericksburg, he started on a run. Some one met him and exclaimed, "Are you not afraid the wagon will run over the horses?" But quick as a flash Dietrich answered, "I wouldn't own a horse that could not outrun a wagon."

Dietrich Kothmann was a man of strong physique and his life was one of astonishing energy. Adversity never daunted him; he recovered immediately, and met life with his head up, expecting everyone else to do the same. He was a strict disciplinarian, resorting to drastic measures when he deemed it necessary, yet, although he administered justice unflinchingly, his men would go through fire

and water for him. He was a good deal of a daredevil, and would take many risks, as is shown by the thrilling episodes in his life. Dietrich Kothmann, as many will testify, had a heart of gold, always being kind to those he thought deserving of kindness. He reared a large family of six boys and eight girls, besides a nephew, John W. Kothmann, all of whom lived at home until maturity. He lived to see all of his children, except two, marry and raise families of their own. Karl Dietrich died at his home at Fly Gap on August 14, 1914, at the age of seventy-seven and a half years.

Louisa, the beloved wife of Karl Dietrich Kothmann, died on November 4, 1918, and is buried by his side in the family cemetery.

Children born to this union are:

Hulda, born October 15, 1863; died November 10, 1908.

Alvina, born May 19, 1865; died August 9, 1924.

Clara, born January 8, 1867; died January 20, 1870.

Louisa, born January 29, 1868; died August 15, 1884.

Adolph, born May 5, 1869.

Clara, born October 22, 1870.

Frank, born December 31, 1872; died January 21, 1931.

Emil, born November 8, 1874.

Alex, born February 14, 1876.

Anna, born June 22, 1878.

Albert, born August 6, 1879.

Lillie, born September 9, 1881.

Nellie, born January 19, 1883.

Sam, born March 15, 1885; died January 9, 1901.



MRS. DOROTHEE KNOLLE
(Marie Dorothee Kothmann)

Born December 6, 1842. Died December 29, 1902

CHAPTER VII.

MARIE DOROTHEE KOTHMANN

Marie Dorothee, the last of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann's children born in Wedelheine, was three years old when the family came to the Republic of Texas. As she grew up she became a very attractive girl. She was vivacious, always the life of the party, and, like her father, a great lover of music. True to Kothmann traditions, Marie Dorothee was an expert swimmer and a great horse-woman. The older she grew, the more fascinating she became, and many were the admirers who wooed her. None succeeded in winning her, however, until after the Civil War, when her Prince Charming appeared in the person of Rev. William Knolle, who had been sent to the Willow Creek charge.

Young Knolle's predecessor at Willow Creek had warned him not to fall in love with the charming Marie Dorothee, telling him he would doubtlessly meet the same fate as her other suitors, that is, indifference. When William met Marie Dorothee, it was a case of love at first sight, and William proceeded, undismayed by his friend's warning, to try to win her and, to the astonishment of all, succeeded. Marie Dorothee consented to become his wife. The date of their marriage was set for April 21, 1866. A trousseau was made for the bride-to-be from the materials which her parents had brought from Germany. The wedding dress was

of white mull with two flounces and long flowing sleeves. The "second day dress" was made of material with a large floral design. When the wedding day arrived, the house was decorated with wild flowers, and a great feast was prepared, to which friends and neighbors were invited. The Rev. C. Pluenncke performed the ceremony. After the wedding celebration, which lasted throughout the night, the young couple left for their new home in Industry, Texas, where the people had prepared a great reception for them. Here Rev. Knolle was told that his wife was entirely too beautiful to work and that he should put her in a glass case.

Marie Dorothee was a fine helpmate and an ideal minister's wife, sharing the hardships of her husband's life cheerfully, living at different places, as his calling required—Industry, New Braunfels, Fredericksburg, and Houston—and bearing him nine children. She was a devoted mother, her greatest ambition being to educate her children. She succeeded in this, for several of her sons became prominent physicians. When I. J. Knolle, grandson of Dora Kothmann, entered the medical profession, he was the fifteenth member of the Knolle family who had become a doctor, twelve being practicing physicians and three dental surgeons.

Marie Dorothee died on December 29, 1902, at the age of fifty-nine, at her home in Houston, in which city she is buried. Rev. William Knolle, her husband, survived his wife by eight years. He was born in Germany on August 10, 1844, and came to Texas in 1848. He served in the war between the states, was ordained minister of the gospel at the

age of eighteen, and served faithfully and zealously until his death on May 6, 1910.

Children born to this union are:

William, born April 17, 1867.

Fred, born January 12, 1869; deceased.

Charles, born November 8, 1871.

Robert H., born July 5, 1873; deceased.

Ida, born February 4, 1875.

Alfred, born March 18, 1877.

Pearl, born June 15, 1879.

Lillian, born April 19, 1881; deceased.

Nellie, born ———, 1883; deceased.

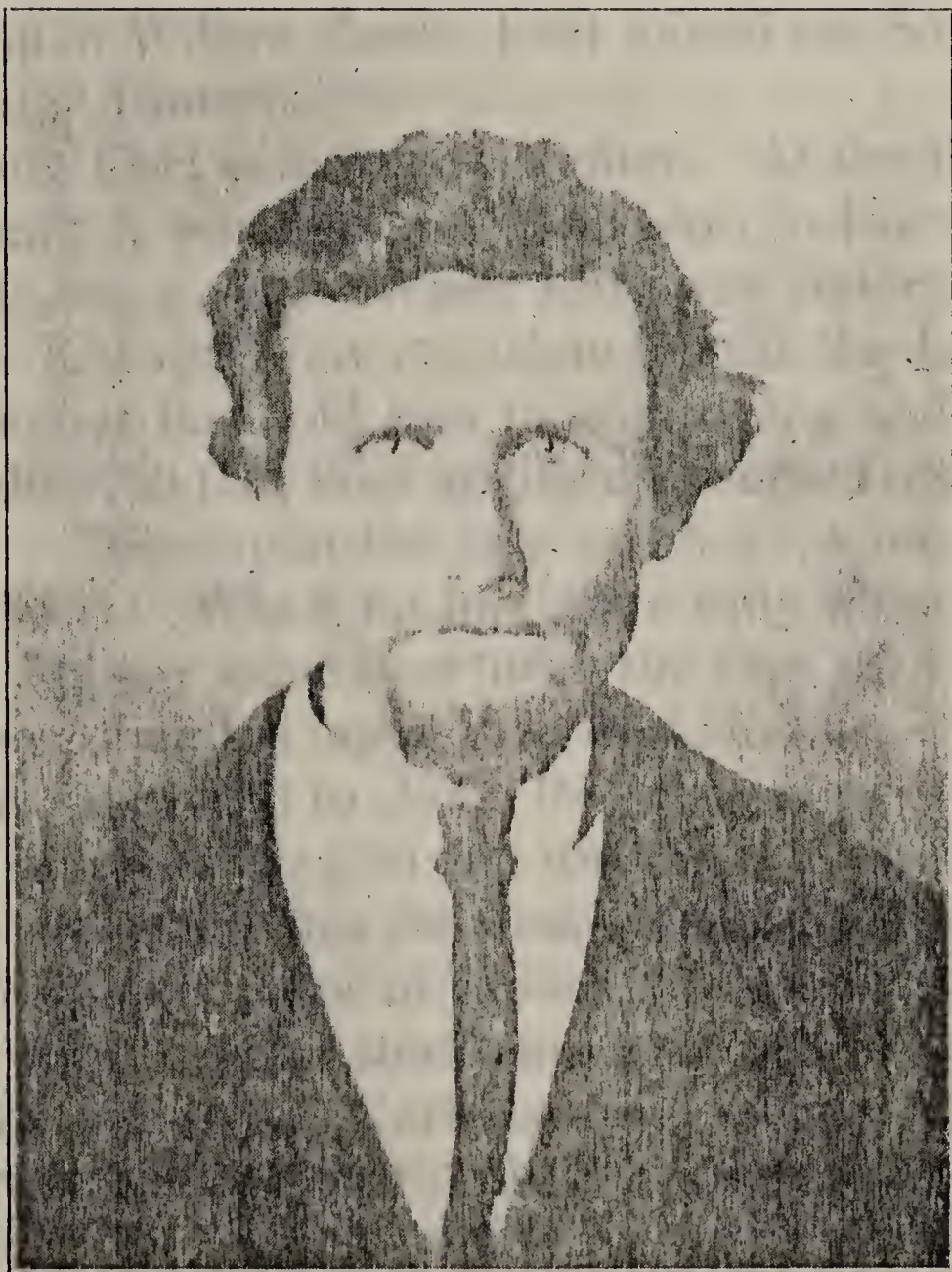
CHAPTER VIII

KARL KOTHMANN

Karl Kothmann was the seventh child of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann and Ilse Katherine Pahlmann. He was born in Indianola on March 24, 1846, three months after the arrival of the family in Texas. Karl was a real Texan, the first of the family born on Texas soil. On leaving Indianola, the family was taken to New Braunsfels, the first station on the road to the Land Grant formed by the Society for the Protection of German Immigrants in Texas, under the General Commissioner, Prince Solms Braunsfels. From New Braunsfels the Kothmanns immediately proceeded to Fredericksburg, the second station founded by the Society, under General Commissioner, Freiherr Von Meusebach, arriving there May 8, 1846. Ten years later, after sharing the difficulties of the first settlers in Fredericksburg, the Kothmanns again started out to conquer new fields. In company with four other families they penetrated farther into the Indian country and settled at Upper Willow Creek (now Art).

Karl joined his father and older brothers in the work of creating a home in the wilderness, a home in which Karl lived until the time of his death.

The pioneers grubbed and cleared land, split rails, built fences, and tilled the soil. Within two years the Kothmanns had a good farm and raised a crop which they readily sold to the soldiers recently stationed at Fort Mason. In 1859 Karl and



KARL KOTHMANN

Born March 24, 1846. Died August, 1870

his brother William also sold watermelons to the soldiers at twenty-five to fifty cents each.

A year later the government gave out contracts for the cutting of prairie hay to feed the horses stationed at the different camps. Karl, though only fourteen years of age, worked for a month in one of these camps. On August 20, 1861, during a camp meeting at Willow Creek, Karl joined the Southern Methodist Church.

Young Karl was a good hunter. At the time of his youth it was necessary for boys to learn early how to use a gun. When Karl was sixteen years old he had quite an experience with the Indians. His mother had told him to go hunting and try to kill a deer, so that they might have some fresh meat to eat. Thereupon the boy saddled his horse and rode away. When he had gone only about three miles, he saw some deer near the foot of a mountain, so, tying his horse, he crept closer. But just as Karl was about to shoot, the deer jumped up and stood alert, looking in the direction of the mountain. On following the deer's gaze, Karl saw approaching a number of horses, with Indians riding after them. Karl stood his ground. When the Indians discovered Karl standing there apparently unafraid, they turned and fled, leaving the horses behind. The horses, which were branded "A. C." had been stolen from Mr. Crownover who lived on Crabapple Creek. Karl drove the horses home and on the next day took them to Louis Martin's ranch on Martin's Creek in Mason County. Mr. Martin, who was a good friend of Mr. Crownover's, gave Karl a double-barreled shotgun which he had

brought from Germany as a reward for Karl's having proved himself honest and courageous.

In 1865 Karl and his father, Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, worked for the government at Fort Chadbourne. Here they chopped two hundred and twelve cords of wood at \$1.12 per cord. After this work was finished, the two began hauling freight, with two teams, having two yokes of oxen to the team. They carried supplies for the government between Fort Chadbourne, San Angelo, Fort Concho and other places.

On March 15, 1866, Karl married Katherine Hoerster, and brought her to the home of his parents.

Karl was with his brothers, Fritz and Dietrich, on the trip to Louisiana described in a foregoing chapter. On their way home, they visited their sister, Dora, and her husband, the Rev. William Knolle, at Industry, Texas, and here enjoyed a much needed rest.

Some time thereafter, in 1865, Karl and William Kothmann, William Fritze, George and Bernard Durst, Peter and Phillip Lang, Anton Hoerster, H. Hoerster, and others drove some cattle to Mexico. (See Chapter 9.)

During the year 1866, James Ranck and Ben Gooch made up a herd of cattle to drive to market, and Karl Kothmann went as a cow hand. When they reached the plains, they were surprised by Indians who overpowered them, took their cattle, chased them for miles, and killed one of the hired hands. This hand, not having been accustomed to Indian warfare, had, therefore, not been quick enough to reach his horse. Glancing back, one of

the fleeing cowboys saw that the Indians had roped the poor fellow. Later his mutilated body was found some distance away. Ben Gooch and Anton Hoerster, who were hiding behind the wagons, were unharmed. Evidently the Indians had not seen the two when driving off the stolen cattle.

In February, 1867, Karl's oldest son, Heinrich Karl, was born. Later in the year 1867, Karl, Sr., with a number of other men, made a trip to Indianola to haul freight and to see the town of his birth. (Indianola was since destroyed by a Gulf storm.) The freight hauled consisted of flour in barrels for Karl Lehmberg's store at Castell. Flour sold then at \$18.00 per barrel. This was an unfortunate trip for Karl, as he had started with five yokes of oxen and lost three yokes. When William heard of this misfortune, he took two yokes of oxen and with these started to meet Karl at Boerne. On reaching the Guadalupe River, William found it on a rise and consequently had to wait several days before crossing. Every day he would wander up and down the banks to see if the water had gone down sufficiently to venture fording. One day he noticed some men on the other side and, on looking closer, found that his brother Karl was one of their number. The brothers recognized each other and together found a great bridge of drift that had lodged against the trees. Over this driftwood, they proceeded to cross the oxen. This was a precarious undertaking, for at any time the drift might give way, and then the animals and the men would be caught beneath the drift and drowned. It happened that the main steer, a big, black one which had taken the lead, walked a little too near the edge of the drift and fell

into the surging water below. All the men thought he was lost, but in a short time he came up and was washed against a tree with such force that he bel-
lowed with pain. The animal, following its instinct of self-preservation, struggled until it was free and swam to the other bank, where it was welcomed by the men who had witnessed the exciting scene. After the work of crossing the oxen was completed, the two brothers walked to Boerne, where Karl's freight had been left.

It was a rainy season, and the roads were muddy, and progress with ox teams was slow. One night when the rain was unusually heavy, the men halted near a farm house, and William Kothmann asked the owner to let him spend the night in his corn-crib. The man refused, however, saying that he had chased a corn-thief out of his crib the night before; but he offered to lend William a wagon-sheet for the night. William was glad to accept the offer, and he and his companions huddled under the sheet all night, thus keeping dry. This was on Block Creek, and the log crib is still standing.

On September 4, 1868, a second son, William Louis, was born to Karl and Katherine Kothmann, and on January 31, 1870, the birth of a little daughter, Katherine Lenore, brought joy to the household. At this time Karl and his family still lived with Karl's father, Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, at Willow Creek.

In the course of this same year, 1870, Karl Kothmann went to Kansas with a herd of cattle. This herd belonged to a Mr. Chipman. Among the cow-boys were William Fritze, William Kothmann, Karl Kothmann and Dietrich Kothmann. The latter was

appointed boss of the herd. The trip was a pleasant and successful one, except for the fact that on the way home William Fritze and Karl Kothmann became ill, the latter fatally ill.

When the travelers reached Bluffton on the Colorado River, they found the river on a rise and therefore had to wait on the other side for several days. As soon as the water receded, William Kothmann selected the best wagon and team, put the two sick men into it and started for home. Arriving at Llano he took the two men to Doctor Young, who pronounced the ailment typhoid fever. William Kothmann bought medicine and drove on. When he reached San Fernando Creek and started to cross, the horses bogged down so deep in quicksand that William was obliged to unhitch and pull the horses out to the shore. By this time the wagon had sunk down almost to the bed. William waded out in the quicksand, got some of the bedding out of the wagon, took it to the bank and made a pallet. After carrying the two sick men from the wagon to the pallet, William took one of the horses and rode away to get help. At length he reached Mr. Gottfried Baders, who sent his son, Charley, with a yoke of oxen to pull the wagon out of the creek. Then they made up a couch in the wagon for the patients, Karl Kothmann and Mr. Fritze, and took them to Mr. Bader's house where they were hospitably received and were given every attention. William Kothmann then returned home to report the illness of the two men. Thereupon Grandfather Kothmann took Karl's wife and baby, Leonora, as well as a young doctor by the name of Herwig, who was staying at Willow Creek at the

time, and went to his son Karl, leaving William at home to look after the place. Grandmother Kothmann was at New Braunfels with her daughter, Marie Dorothee, at the time. It was not long before William received a message that his brother had died, and that he should come to Mr. Baders and bring the family home.

Karl Kothmann was laid away in the family cemetery at Art where he rests by the side of his father and mother. He was twenty-four years old at the time of his death. Besides his parents and brothers and sisters, he left his wife and three small children to mourn his early loss.

Karl Kothmann's wife, Katherine, is still living. She has remarried, and her name is now Mrs. Richter. She is eighty-two years old and has recently had the misfortune of falling and crushing her shoulder. Aside from being crippled, she seems to be in good health and spirits. She lives in Mason, Texas.

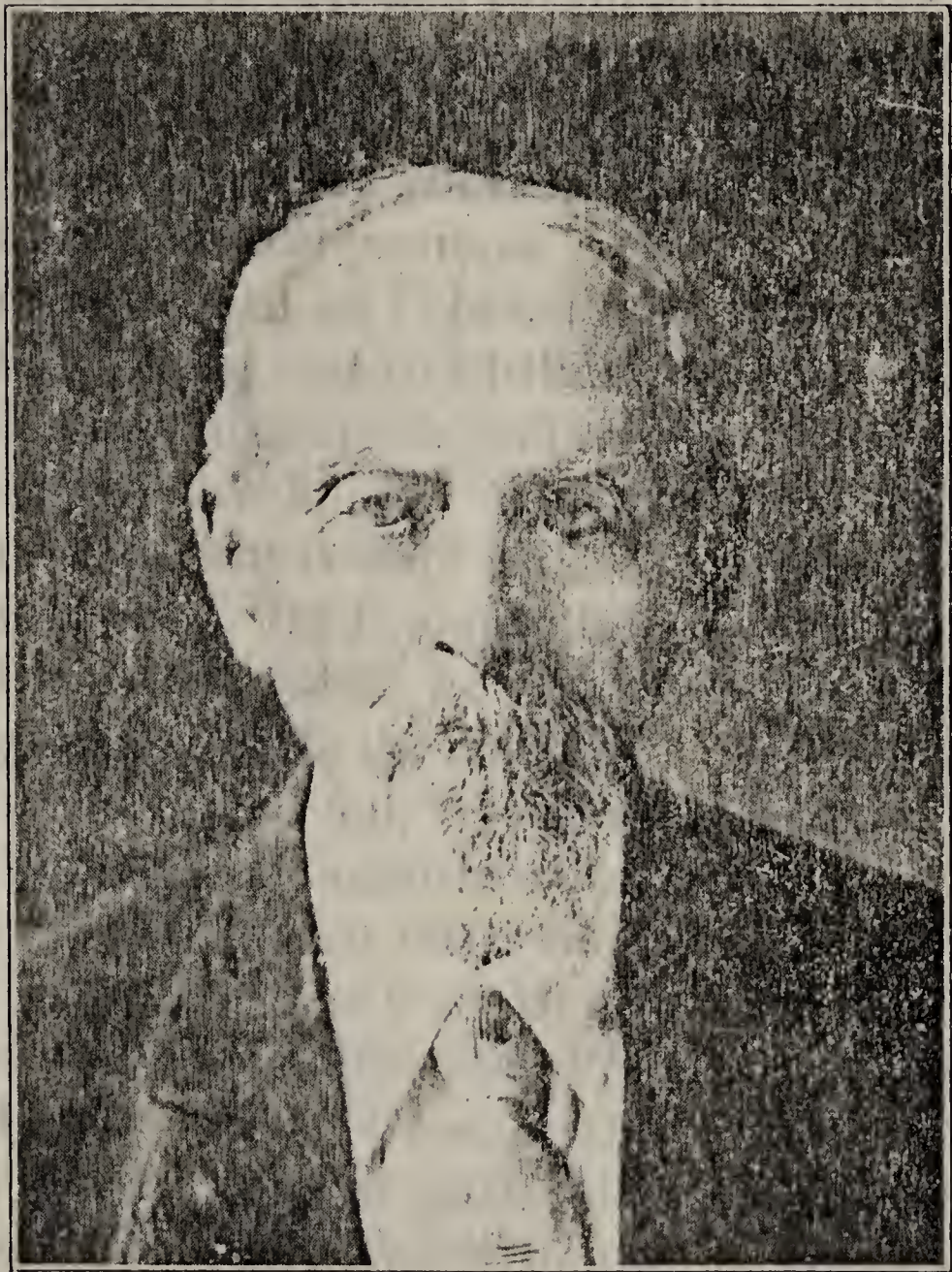
Children born to Karl Kothmann and Katherine Hoerster:

Heinrich Karl, born February 3, 1867.

William Louis, born September 4, 1868.

Leonora, born January 31, 1870.

The preceding information was contributed by William Kothmann, according to his best recollection, when he was seventy-nine years old.



WILLIAM KOTHMANN
Born February 18, 1850

CHAPTER IX

WILLIAM KOTHMANN

The early life of William Kothmann is almost the same as that of Karl Kothmann, as these brothers lived, played, and worked together. Although William was four years younger than Karl, the two were inseparable companions.

William was born on February 18, 1850, at Fredericksburg, Texas, and lived there until he was six years old, when his parents and the family moved to Upper Willow Creek, now Art. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, at which time he married. He began to take part in providing for the family when he and his brother, Karl, hauled watermelons to the soldiers. The next year, in 1860, at the age of ten, William worked in a hay-camp at Fort Mason, again with Karl.

When he was fifteen years old, that is, in 1865, William made a journey to Mexico. On this trip Karl and William Kothmann, Peter Lang, Phillip Lang, Henry Evers, George Durst and Henry Hoerster drove a herd of cattle which they hoped to sell in Mexico, as there was no market in Texas after the Civil War. Each man put in about one hundred head of cattle, and, since the cattle were thin, they drove them slowly toward the Rio Grande, guarding them at night. The last night before reaching Eagle Pass they found a good picket pen and decided to pen the cattle and camp. The pen was twenty miles from Eagle Pass and belonged to Mexicans.

Imagine their surprise the next morning when a company of soldiers rode up, covered them with drawn guns, and declared them under arrest. The soldiers made all men put their arms into the chuck-wagon, then took men, cattle, and chuck-wagon into Eagle Pass, where they were held prisoners for six weeks.

Every day four soldiers were sent with the cowboys to herd the cattle. Every night they were kept in a big corral in the middle of the town, a small part being fenced off for the men and their chuck-wagon.

At the end of six weeks, when herding the cattle a little nearer the river than usual, one of the soldiers, who happened to be intoxicated, fell from his horse. The horse ran away toward Eagle Pass, and the three soldiers, seeing this, followed the horse. The cowboys grasped their opportunity to get the cattle into the river. They had almost reached the Mexican side when the soldiers discovered what was happening and fired after them. Fortunately no one was hit.

The Rio Grande was about three hundred yards wide and very deep at this place, and the bank on the Texas side was steep. The men had to swim the cattle, and William Kothmann's horse would not go down the steep embankment until he was spurred and made to jump. But finally the Mexican side was reached and the cattle were sold. After resting a week, the cowboys started home.

The travelers were fortunate in having with them on this trip a good cook, Mr. Henry Thiele, from Seven Mile.

Karl Kothmann had been to Mexico before, and

on the way home showed the others the small mesquite tree on which Louis Martin and Eugene Frantzen had been hanged with their own hair rope. The rope was recognized as having been plaited by Anton Hoerster. Louis and Eugene were buried nearby, but their bodies were later removed.

The trip home took only ten days, but all were glad when their visit to Mexico had become merely a memory.

The Kothmann family was very home-loving, and after long absences of the men and boys the home-comings were glorious events. There were visits to the neighbors, fishing trips on the river, and big camp meetings. But the Kothmanns were frugal and did not permit pleasures to interfere with their business interests. They worked hard all week, and on Sunday as many as were able would go to church.

Upper Willow Creek had meanwhile become quite a settlement. The Hoerstes, the Jordans, the Hasses, the Bauers, the Dannheims and the Donops lived there, and J. Lehmberg, Leifestes, and Pluennekes, were among those who lived at Lower Willow Creek. Rev. Conrad Pluenneke, Sr., Rev. C. A. Grote, and Rev. August Engel were the first representatives of the Methodist Church in this section; Rev. De Vilbes was presiding elder. There were many pleasant gatherings on Sundays. On September 16, 1866, at a camp meeting, William Kothmann joined the Southern Methodist Church. A log schoolhouse was built and school was taught by volunteer teachers. The first of these teachers was Otto Von Donop, who considered teaching the children a duty and a privilege.

William Kothmann was a good horseman. He could ride any kind of broncho. When horses had to be broken, he broke them. He also broke many yokes of oxen. On these long trips, some of which have been mentioned before, the oxen often became tender-footed. Then new ones had to be broken in for driving, and this job always fell to William.

There were no banks in this part of Texas in 1867-1870 in which to deposit money, neither was there any paper money, so the men who bought cattle paid for them in hard cash—silver and gold. Mr. Burnett, a cattle buyer, who bought cattle at the Gladden place, on the Fritz Kothmann, Jr., ranch, came in a wagon drawn by big Kentucky mules and brought money in sacks, which he carried in the wagon with bedding and saddles. He paid seven to nine dollars for “scallawags,” as old steers were called, and the Kothmanns sold many of these to him.

Heinrich Conrad Kothmann branded two hundred calves of his own, but he forbade “maverick-ing,” a practice of branding stray stock that was found unbranded with one’s own stock.

In 1870, Heinrich Friedrich Kothmann bought herds and brands of cattle, totaling about fifteen hundred head, which were brought to the stockpens near Kothmanns (where August Kothmann now lives. Some of these were immediately sold to Chipmann; the remainder were kept until 1873 when they were taken to Kansas by William, Dietrich, and Fritz Kothmann. The best stock of cattle, branded “97” on left rib and “X” on left hip, was purchased from Mr. Rehmann. Stock branded “67” on left rib and “K+” on left hip was

bought from Karl Kensing; branded "B5" on left hip, from George Braden; branded "M A N" on left rib and "ws" on left hip, from William Schumann; branded "J" from Dr. McSwain; branded "25," from Karl Rodebusch; branded "5" on left hip, from Mrs. Spaeth, whose husband had been killed by the Indians.

William, Dietrich, and Karl took a herd belonging to Mr. Chipman up the trail to Kansas in 1870; Dietrich was trail boss. As the cattle were thin, they had to be grazed along slowly. The outfit stopped for the first time on Wright's Creek near Llano, resting and grazing the cattle there for a week. Burnet was their next goal, and from there the cattle were driven through the country toward the Red River. The large chuck-wagon, drawn by two yokes of oxen, was driven by a big negro cook named Rush, but when the oxen became tender-footed William Kothmann would have to rope and break new ones and drive these himself until the negro could handle them.

There was plenty to eat: flour in barrels, bacon, beans, and coffee. There was order in camp, too; each man had his own bedding and took care of it, rolling it up in the morning and putting it into the wagon. Fourteen to sixteen cowboys went with each herd. If a man had his own horses, he received \$60.00 per month. If he was furnished a horse, he was paid \$30.00 per month.

Chipman's herd was not the only one going to Kansas at this time. The first day away from home they overtook a herd at the Llano River where Jacob Birk's field now is. This herd had had a stampede in which the cattle ran over each other,

and thirty-seven were killed in one creek. When the Kothmanns reached the plains, herds of cattle covered the prairie.

The trip to Kansas was uneventful. When they reached Kansas City the cattle were sold, and the men and horses rested for a week.

During their stay in Kansas City the Texas cowboys, among them, William Kothmann, became thoroughly disgusted with a "Great Speculator" who never condescended to speak to them; so they decided to teach him a lesson. He always rode a big pacing mule, and at one time when the boys were sitting at the end of a bridge sunning themselves, he came pacing along. Suddenly one of the cowboys threw down his big hat making the mule shy and throw the "Big Speculator." When he had picked himself up and looked around he saw his mule at the other end of the bridge. Facing the cowboys, he asked, "Gentlemen, will you please catch my mule?" Of course, they quickly did so. After that the "Speculator" always saluted them.

The Kothmann brothers now bought six wagons and the necessary harness. Dietrich then returned home on the train, while William and Karl took home their outfit. It was on their return from this trip that Karl Kothmann became ill and died, and it was William's sad duty to bring his beloved brother's body home, as told in Chapter 8.

William Kothmann went to Kansas with cattle the last time in 1873; his brother Dietrich was again boss of the herd. The Kothmanns had bought for William a beautiful, full-rigged saddle from Conrad Sharper, a cattle inspector, and this made a splendid showing as William rode in the lead.

Every cowboy wanted that saddle and Fritz Leifeste at last succeeded in trading for it, giving William an old saddle in the trade. Now Dietrich had bought a big blue mare, which was supposed to be gentle, and William, after having disposed of his fine saddle, caught the blue mare one day, put the old saddle on and mounted; but no sooner had he touched the saddle than the girth broke, and William, together with his saddle, was thrown to the ground—to the chagrin of William and the mirth of the onlooking hands. However, William, undismayed, caught the animal and again saddled and mounted her, this time riding her without any mishap. He did not notice any ill effect that day, but on the following morning he found that he was bruised all over and, in consequence, had to ride in the chuck-wagon for several days until he had recovered enough to ride again in the lead. Meanwhile, there was a horse-breaker by the name of Franz Specht among the cow-hands who boasted that the blue mare could not throw him. He tried her, but she quickly deposited him on the ground. Later Dietrich Kothmann tried to ride her, but she was no respecter of persons, and quickly threw the herd-boss to the ground.

The party reached Kansas without serious mishap, and started back on the trail for home. When they got to the Big Arkansas River they decided to cut across the country. They had been traveling for several days, without any accident, and were merrily driving along at a rapid gait down a long slope at the end of which they saw a little knoll. Imagine their surprise, when, upon reaching this, they found themselves in an Indian village. They

experienced more than surprise when they were made to halt and were commanded, in English, to send forward a spokesman. Jacob Leindecker, an old bachelor among them, was persuaded to go, but, after parleying with the Red Man for a while, the Indian called to the waiting cowboys, "Send another man."

This time William Kothmann volunteered. The Indian asked him many questions concerning their home, their destination, and their ammunition. Thereupon the Indian said he would give the whole outfit just ten minutes to get away from them. Of course, the men did not tarry. They were made to pass through two rows of armed Indians and directed to drive straight through the village.

As they passed, William Kothmann noticed that the village was laid out in blocks with streets between and wigwams on each lot. In a short time they came to a river where a lone white boy was dipping water. They tried to talk to him, but he motioned them to go on, saying the Indians would kill him if they knew he had talked with them. The men and horses were so thirsty that they could hardly bear to pass, but the boy urged them to go and told them of another place where they would find water. He told them to keep on in the same direction until they found a low place with marsh grass growing all around. They should crawl into this and feel around till they found a small hole, large enough to dip a tin cup in, and they would find plenty of water for men and horses. Accordingly, the cowboys drove on, until they found the designated spot where they stopped to rest, eat, and drink. They agreed that if the Indians were following them, they would doubtlessly overtake them sooner or later,

and, therefore, one place to rest would be just as safe—or unsafe—as another.

The cook hurriedly prepared the victuals, and the thirty-two hands gathered around. Each had a cup of coffee, as well as a plate, which was filled from a common pot. Suddenly, as if by magic, an old Indian stood in their midst. Every man dropped his cup and jumped for his horse, but the Indian cried, "Me good Indian; no run away." Upon hearing this, they came back, and soon all hands were together again. William Keller got his accordion and began to play and asked the Indian to dance. He protested that he was too old to dance. The Indian then asked, "Where you from?" and when Leindecker said, "from Fredericksburg," the old Indian jumped up and down overjoyed, saying, "Me know Fredericksburg, my old home." Then one of the men asked, "Whom do you know at Fredericksburg?" and he answered: "Mr. Zink had shingle mill on Guadalupe. Mr. Klut had race horses. Mr. Meusebach feed de Indians. Mr. Kriewitz, Indian guide." Then the white men knew that the Indian had spoken the truth; he must have lived in Fredericksburg at one time. They talked until late that night. The old Indian told them to keep to the right always as the Jinglebobs and Comanches were on the war-path, and warned them that if they got into their country the Jinglebobs would kill them. Before the Indian left the cowboys, he told them that the next day they would see his cabin to the left of the road. They found the lone log hut and spent the night there.

After traveling for several days, William Kothmann recognized familiar land-marks and told his

party that this was where he and others had mown hay and that they were nearing Fort Griffin. The men doubted him, but he said he could show them the pegs where they had had their tents. All went to see, and really found not only the pegs, but also the bundles of hay, which they had used as beds. Accordingly, since this was the Kothmanns' old camp ground, all agreed to spend the night at the place, which was about two miles from Fort Griffin. In the night they were awakened by the thundering of guns and could not imagine what was happening. On approaching the town, the next morning, they met army horses with halters cut, coming back to the Fort and were told later that the Indians had slipped up to Fort Griffin, cut the halters, and then caused the horses to stampede. When the soldiers found out what had happened they fired volley after volley of shots after the savages. However, it seemed no one was killed.

Beyond Fort Griffin the outfit had no further trouble, for they were in familiar country. The party reached home after an absence of four months.

On January 17, 1874, William Kothmann married Augusta Alberson, also a member of the Southern Methodist Church, which she had joined on September 7, 1869. They lived at Willow Creek for awhile, but after a few months they settled on the north bank of the Llano River about two miles above Castell.

When in 1874 the Hoodoo War broke out, as described in Chapter 6, William Kothmann joined the side which stood for law and order. One night a party consisting of Sheriff Clark, Henry Pluenneke, and William Kothmann, were sent to reconnoitre;

they saw a fire in the distance and thinking it might be an outlaw camp they slipped close, but they found the fire to be that of a party of cow hunters—Hans Marschall with a Mexican and a negro hand. Booker, the negro, who was noted for his size and strength, weighed over three hundred pounds and could pick up a barrel of flour with his teeth and raise it to table height. On the fire a calf's head was roasting; the men were sound asleep. Upon being suddenly awakened, they thought they were surrounded by desperadoes, and were relieved indeed when they saw familiar faces in the reconnoitering party. Booker was questioned concerning the whereabouts of the desperadoes, and warned not to tell of having seen Clark, Pluenneke, and Kothmann. He later proved to be a traitor to their cause.

Between the trips to Kansas, William Kothmann and brothers bought cattle and horses and sold these to buyers who sent them to market. At one time William Kothmann went to New Braunfels to buy horses. Late one afternoon he came to a small log house, and when he asked the owner if he could stay overnight, the reply was, "Yes, if you can make out with what we have." William alighted and asked for a drink of water. He was told that they had none now, but that some one had gone to get water several miles away. In a short time a small cart drawn by two steers and carrying a barrel with water approached slowly. On top of the water barrel lay two owls. When this strange caravan reached the house, a woman came out, took the owls, and returned to the kitchen with them. When supper was announced, and William was

seated at the table, he saw a dish of what he thought to be chicken and said to the host, "You should not have killed chicken for me." Whereupon the old man replied, "This is not chicken; these are the owls." William, not wishing to eat owls, was in a predicament, until he thought of telling his hosts that he never ate fowl. (He failed to tell what he did eat.)

During the conversation following the supper it developed that the host and William had known each other before. Benfer, or, as the host was more generally called, Hirschfaenger—because he had roped a deer—had worked for the Kothmann family.

When William Kothmann reached New Braunfels, a certain Mr. Simon asked him to buy a saddle pony belonging to his girl friend who lived four miles from town, saying that the boys borrowed it to run races and this made the animal unsafe for the girl to ride. Accordingly, William Kothmann went to buy the horse. He found the animal to be a beautiful, coffee-brown mare, fleet-footed as a deer, and he bought her for \$50.00. Later he sold her to Mr. Chipman who used her to hunt buffalo. For the sport of buffalo hunting the animal was hitched to a gig, and when the hunter came in sight of buffalo he dropped the reins, whereupon the horse ran unguided up to the buffaloes, leaving the hunter free to shoot. Mr. Chipman later sold the mare for \$500.00.

After "rowdy days" were over, in 1879 and later, William and Dietrich Kothmann bought cattle for many years and shipped them to market. The brothers would take time about going with the ship-

ments. On one of these trips William Kothmann passed through Fredericksburg with a herd. He had a negro named "Washington" working for him, and as they passed the negro quarter, some one called "Wash." The negro got permission to leave the herd in order to see what was wanted. William Kothmann had driven the cattle several miles beyond Fredericksburg before Wash overtook him and explained that the negro, Booker, had called him and had told him to quit working for William Kothmann, for he said, "I know dat man; he's a dangerous man." Of course, he remembered his meeting with Kothmann on that night in the camp many years before during the Hoodoo Wars.

In 1880, William and his family moved to Deep Creek and built a house near the Llano-Mason road, where they lived until February 27, 1887. At this date they moved to their present home, a ranch about five miles northwest of Castell.

William and Dietrich Kothmann worked together for many years. In later life hardly a week passed that the brothers did not visit each other and when Dietrich Kothmann died, his brother William felt his loss most keenly.

From these accounts, which were given by the pioneer William Kothmann himself, one can easily see that he was an unusually active and lively young man. Today, no one would suspect his real age—eighty-one years. He is still active and energetic and in excellent health. William is an imposing figure, being six feet two inches in height and weighing two hundred pounds. Most of his children live near him and they all revere him. His fine traits, not the least of which are family affection

and family pride, make him beloved of all. His children are established on places of their own, except Joe, the youngest son, who served in the World War and is now living at home with his parents. Joe has named his little son William for his grandfather. The old pioneer and his wife are now spending the autumn of their lives in quiet contentment.

The children born to this union are as follows:

Lisette, born June 20, 1874.

Friedrich Edwin (Ed), born February 7, 1876.

Frank James, born December 11, 1878.

Frank Edward (Ned), born January 12, 1880.

Frank Max, born December 13, 1882.

Frank Robert, born March 7, 1885.

Viola, born October 2, 1888.

Leona Edna, born November 20, 1890.

Frantz Ernst, born September 14, 1892; died in infancy.

Frank Joseph, born November 26, 1894.

Frank Jesse, born November 15, 1889; died in infancy.



MRS. CAROLINE KOTHMANN KNOLLE LAGLE

Born March 26, 1852

CHAPTER X

CAROLINE KOTHMANN

Caroline, the youngest child of H. C. Kothmann and Ilse Katherine Pahlmann, was born on March 26, 1852, in Fredericksburg, Texas, and grew into a fair and healthy maiden among the hills of Mason County at Upper Willow Creek. She attended school in the combination church and schoolhouse near her home. At the age of fifteen she visited her sister, Dorothee, the wife of Rev. William Knolle, who lived in Industry, Austin County, Texas, and while there she met Louis Knolle, Rev. Knolle's brother, who fell in love with her. A year later, in January, 1869, they were married, and moved to a farm near Industry, where they shared life's joys and sorrows together for fifteen years. Here seven children were born to them. In 1884 they moved from the farm to the little town of Industry and engaged in the mercantile business.

The following year the family was stricken with typhoid fever and the beloved husband, as well as two of the dear little sons, Louis, Jr., and Monroe, passed away. Mrs. Knolle also contracted the fever and hovered between life and death for five months before she finally recovered. Then, with her remaining five children, the widow courageously faced her grief and the double responsibility. Through all the vicissitudes of life, she remained a devoted and loving mother.

In the year 1887 Caroline married Dr. Luther Lagle and, selling her mercantile business, moved

with her second husband to Old Washington where they lived for several years. Later the family moved to the city of Gainesville where Dr. Lagle continued to practice his profession, and they lived very happy. Two children were born, a daughter and a son. But happiness was soon marred by tragedy, for Dr. Lagle was stricken with apoplexy and was paralyzed for three years before his death. He was tenderly nursed and cared for by his devoted wife, but the Grim Reaper took him away in 1901. Caroline, now a widow for a second time, moved back to Brenham, Texas, where she devoted herself anew to the care of her children, busily working to provide for their livelihood until they became self-sustaining.

Today Mrs. Lagle makes her home with the youngest child, Leonard Lagle, at San Angelo, Texas. Though she has had to face many trials and troubles she has retained a cheerful disposition and enjoys good health. She is adored by all of her children as well as by a large circle of friends, in fact, by all who know her.

Children of Caroline Kothmann and Louis Knolle:

(Dr.) R. L., born December 18, 1869.

Louis, born December 11, 1871; died 1885.

Kate Hulda, born December 28, 1874.

Cora, born August 2, 1876.

Olivia, born May 30, 1879.

Monroe, born July 24, 1880; died 1885.

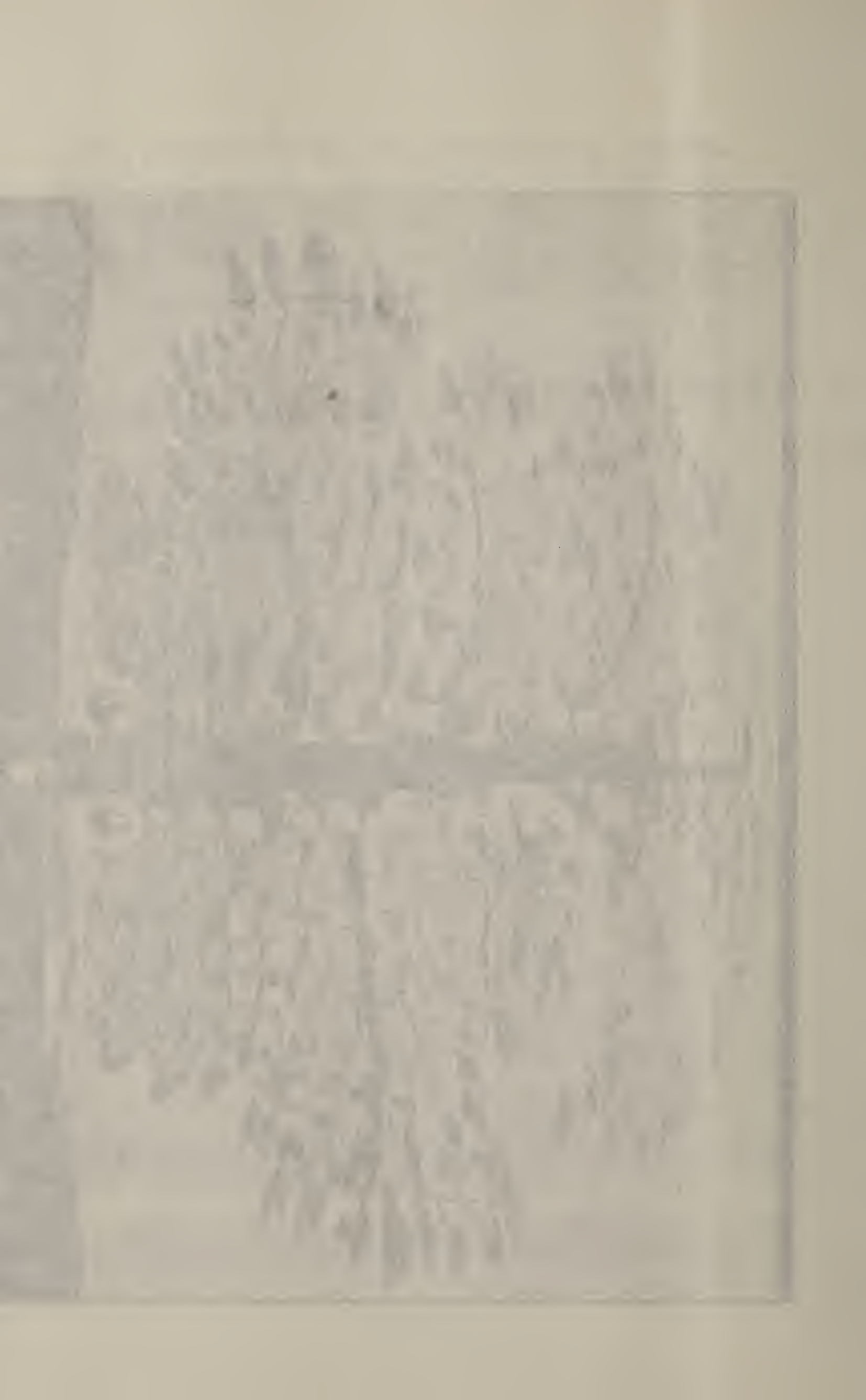
Nellie, born June 4, 1884.

Children of Caroline Knolle and Dr. Lagle:

Dessie, born February 16, 1889.

Leonard, born July 12, 1891.





FAMILY REGISTER

STAMMVATER: Hennig Heinrich Kothmann

1. Hennig Heinrich Kothmann and Ilse Dorothee Marwede, both born in Wedelheine, Germany (dates not available).

FIRST GENERATION IN TEXAS

Children of Hennig Heinrich Kothmann (1) and Ilse Dorothee Marwede:

Heinrich Wilhelm Kothmann, married Johanne Sophie Wolters; died in Germany.

2. Heinrich Conrad Kothmann, born January 31, 1798, in Wedelheine, Germany; died August 27, 1881, at Art. In 1824, married Johanne Sophie Wolters Kothmann; died 1831. In 1832, he married Ilse Katherine Pahlmann, born March 1, 1810; died February 15, 1905.

SECOND GENERATION IN TEXAS

Children of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann (2) and his first wife, Johanne Sophie Wolters Kothmann.

3. Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Kothmann, born March 1, 1825; died 1874; married September 7, 1854, Sophie Dorothee Hartwig, born March 7, 1828; died 1869.
4. Henriette Sophie Kothmann (dates unavailable); married Heinrich Cordes.

Children of Heinrich Conrad Kothmann (2) and his second wife, Ilse Katherine Pahlmann.

5. Ilse Katherine Kothmann, born December 23, 1832; died November 23, 1895; in 1849 married Captain Jones who deserted her; in 1854 married Henry F. Keyser; died May 17, 1899.

6. Heinrich Friedrich Kothmann, born February 10, 1835; died September 1, 1915; married July 9, 1856, Sophie Hartwig, born March 16, 1833; died July 24, 1883; May 21, 1884, married a second time, Mrs. Mary Miller Eversberg, born August 1, 1847.
7. Karl Dietrich Kothmann, born February 14, 1837; died July 14, 1914; October 11, 1862, married Louise Stahl, born March 1, 1845; died November 4, 1918.
8. Marie Caroline Kothmann, born November 23, 1840; died 1846.
9. Marie Dorothee Kothmann, born December 6, 1842; died December 29, 1902; married April 24, 1866, William Knolle, born August 10, 1845; died May 6, 1910.
10. Karl Kothmann, born March 24, 1846; died August, 1870; married March 15, 1866, Katherine Hoerster, born April 11, 1848.
11. Wilhelm Kothmann, born February 18, 1850; January 17, 1874, married Augusta Alberson, born January 8, 1857.
12. Caroline Kothmann, born March 26, 1852; married first time, January 16, 1869, Louis Knolle, born August 15, 1847; died, 1885. On February 15, 1887, she married a second time, Dr. Luther Lagle; died 1901.

THIRD GENERATION IN TEXAS

Children of Johann Heinrich Wilhelm Kothmann
(3) and Sophie Dorothee Hartwig.

13. Henry Kothmann, born December 11, 1855; died July, 1910.
14. Fritz Kothmann, born April 4, 1857; married June 14, 1881, Minnie Thode, born May 10, 1856.
15. Mina Kothmann, born September 11, 1858; died.
16. Hanna Kothmann, born July 1, 1860; died.
17. Ernest Kothmann, born October 15, 1861; died.

18. John W. Kothmann, born September 16, 1863; married September 24, 1887, Anna Schweers, born November 25, 1866.
19. Emma Kothmann, born July 16, 1864; died.
20. William H. Kothmann, born February 14, 1867; married February 21, 1897, Mary Frances McLeod, born June 4, 1871.

Children of Henriette Sophie Kothmann (4) and Heinrich Cordes.

21. Sophie Cordes, born July 12, 1856; died December 21, 1888; married December 10, 1876, William Dietz, born April 1, 1855; died April 4, 1928.

Children of Ilse Katherine Kothmann (5) and Captain Jones.

22. August Jones, born 1850; married July 27, 1875, Annie Miller; born January 21, 1851.

Children of Ilse Katherine Kothmann (5) and Henry F. Keyser.

23. Mary Keyser, born September 24, 1855; married November 17, 1877, Emil R. Hopf, born November 19, 1853; died December 21, 1915.
24. Caroline Keyser, born March 4, 1859; died April 30, 1898; married Chas. Keller, born March 3, 1849; died April 21, 1889.
25. Emma D. Keyser, born June 1, 1863; died December 19, 1919; married November 28, 1884, Henry W. McGhee, born January 1, 1854; died May 31, 1919.
26. Henry C. Keyser, born January 7, 1867; died September 19, 1923; married October 6, 1887, Lina Evers, born March 22, 1868.

Children of H. Fritz Kothmann (6) and Sophie Hartwig.

27. Fritz, Jr., Kothmann, born May 9, 1857; died May 25, 1922; married July 27, 1881, Dina Pluenneke, born April 1, 1856.

28. Mathilde Kothmann, born April 5, 1859; December, 1880, married F. J. Lehmberg, born October 25, 1858; died spring, 1890; married second time, June 6, 1892, J. D. Eckert, born September 15, 1866.
 29. August Kothmann, born May 3, 1861; married March 26, 1884, Elizabeth Geistweidt, born December 25, 1862; died August 2, 1896; married second time on December 6, 1900, Helene Gammanthaler, born August 24, 1872.
 30. Charles Kothmann, born January 16, 1865; married August 2, 1888, Sophie Brandenberger, born May 11, 1868.
 31. Louis Kothmann, born June 1, 1867; died October 30, 1868.
 32. Emilie Kothmann, born December 30, 1869; died December 29, 1886.
 33. Eli H. Kothmann, born September 10, 1872; married November 8, 1899, Emilie Hahn, born November 8, 1876.
 34. H. Dan Kothmann, born May 29, 1874; married April, 1890, Lena Loeffler, born January 8, 1876.
 35. Ben Kothmann, born December 13, 1877; married March 8, 1900, Hulda Brandenberger, born August 9, 1880.
- Child of H. Fritz Kothmann (6) and Mrs. Mary Miller Eversberg.
36. Elgin Otto Kothmann, born December 15, 1887; married May 17, 1910, to Anna Jordan, born February 29, 1888.
- Children of Karl Dietrich Kothmann (7) and Louisa Henrietta Stahl.
37. Hulda Kothmann, born October 15, 1863; died November 10, 1908; married June 27, 1885, John Muenink, born August 1, 1858.

38. Alwina Kothmann, born May 19, 1865; died August 9, 1924; married April 22, 1886, John Schneider, born August 26, 1857.
39. Clara Kothmann, born January 8, 1867; died January 20, 1870.
40. Louisa Kothmann, born January 29, 1868; died August 15, 1884.
41. Adolph D. Kothmann, born May 5, 1869; married May 25, 1892, Lydia Hoerster, born November 14, 1872.
42. Clara Kothmann, born October 22, 1870; married December 31, 1895, Chas. Grote, born February 3, 1870.
43. Frank Kothmann, born December 31, 1872; died January 21, 1931; married September 24, 1902, Eda Sophie von Bruehl, born May 25, 1882.
44. E. W. Kothmann, born November 8, 1874; married July 13, 1899, Minnie Jordan, born September 14, 1878.
45. Alex F. Kothmann, born February 14, 1876; married January 23, 1901, Alma Kothmann (136), born August 31, 1882.
46. Anna Kothmann, born July 22, 1878.
47. Albert Kothmann, born August 6, 1879; married January 18, 1905, to Milda Kothmann (137), born July 15, 1885; died April 20, 1906. Married a second time, Hulda Wiedemann, born February 22, 1881.
48. Lillie Kothmann, born September 9, 1881; married October 25, 1898, Emil Hoerster, born May 8, 1874.
49. Nellie Kothmann, born January 19, 1883; married October 7, 1903, Ernest F. C. Leifeste, born August 21, 1880.
50. Sam Kothmann, born March 15, 1885; died January 9, 1901.

Children of Marie Dorothee Kothmann (9) and Rev. Wm. Knolle.

51. William L. F. Knolle, born April 17, 1867; married March 23, 1897, Emma Louise Pesch, born May 6, 1878.
52. Fred Knolle, born January 12, 1869; died in infancy.
53. Charles Knolle, born November 8, 1871; married December 24, 1891, Annie Knolle, born April 6, 1870.
54. Dr. Robert H. Knolle, born July 5, 1873; died October 2, 1927; married April 24, 1900, Lena Schwartz, born February 26, 1880.
55. Ida Knolle, born February 4, 1875; married December 11, 1895, A. W. Brill, born May 1, 1872.
56. Alfred L. Knolle, born March 18, 1877; married July 24, 1912, Mildred Kirlicks, November 7, 1891.
57. Pearl Knolle, born June 15, 1879; married October 18, 1899, Albert Baring, born January 23, 1874.
58. Lillian Knolle, born April 19, 1881; died April 1, 1882.
59. Nellie Knolle, born 1883; died about 1908; married, 1906, Mr. Harigal.

Children of Karl Kothmann (10) and Katherina Hoerster.

60. Heinrich Karl Kothmann, born February 3, 1867; married Annie Wilson.
61. Wm. Louis Kothmann, born September 4, 1868; married December 12, 1890, Maude Polk, born December 13, 1875.
62. Leonora Kothmann, born January 31, 1870; married December 22, 1887, Louis Leifeste, born January 1, 1864.

Children of Wm. Kothmann (11) and Augusta Alberson.

63. Lisette Kothmann, born June 20, 1874; married February 18, 1903, Wm. Schneider, born November 18, 1870.
64. F. Edwin Kothmann, born February 7, 1876; married November 13, 1901, Alma Oestreich, born July 6, 1881.
65. James F. Kothmann, born December 11, 1878; married in 1898, Henriette Schneider, born September 10, 1875.
66. Ned F. Kothmann, born January 12, 1880; married May 9, 1906, Rebecca Oestreich, born November 15, 1879.
67. Max F. Kothmann, born December 13, 1882; married October 9, 1907, Hulda Lang, born January 8, 1887.
68. Robert F. Kothmann, born March 7, 1885; married November 25, 1908, Lucy Umfried, born December 6, 1888.
69. Viola Kothmann, born October 2, 1888; married February 24, 1915, Hugo Oestreich, born September 4, 1883.
70. Leona Edna Kothmann, born November 20, 1890; married Charles Beaseley, born December 9, 1881.
71. Joseph F. Kothmann, born November 26, 1894; married December 22, 1921, Lena Bauer, born January 14, 1902.

Children of Caroline Kothmann (12) and Louis Knolle.

72. Dr. R. L. Knolle, born December 18, 1869; married December 28, 1892, first time Ida Niebuhr, born May 4, 1874. Married again October 25, 1899, Stella Young, born October 26, 1874.
73. Louis Knolle, born December 11, 1871; died 1880.
74. Kate Hulda Knolle, born December 28, 1874; married October 17, 1899, George Prinzing, born December 24, 1868.

75. Cora Knolle, born August 2, 1876; married October 17, 1894, Arthur Knolle, born June 28, 1872.
76. Olivia Knolle, born May 30, 1879; married January 16, 1900, Ernest Charles Haebler, born December 6, 1872.
77. Monroe Knolle, born July 24, 1880; died 1882.
78. Nellie Knolle, born June 4, 1884; married February 28, 1902, Henry Hempel, born December 7, 1873.

Children of Caroline Kothmann Knolle (12) and Dr. Luther Lagle.

79. Dessie Lagle, born February 16, 1889; married December 21, 1916, G. B. Finley, born January 31, 1882.
80. Leonard W. Lagle, born July 12, 1891; married June 4, 1921, Mary Elder, born September 30, 1891.

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Children of Fritz Kothmann (14) and Minnie Thode.

81. Delmore Ernest Kothmann, born June 17, 1884; died June 28, 1885.
82. Amy Caroline Valerie Kothmann, born July 28, 1888; married November 18, 1908, Wells Osbourn, born February 4, 1877.
83. Reuben Waldemar Frederick Kothmann, born August 28, 1890; married April 24, 1913, Wilma Hoover, born July 23, 1892.
84. Reseda Edwina Elizabeth Kothmann, born January 24, 1893; died June 22, 1893.

Children of John W. Kothmann (18) and Anna Schweers.

85. Emilie Kothmann, born July 30, 1888; married July 15, 1908, Robert A. Laechelin, born July 6, 1886.
86. Minnie Kothmann, born April 20, 1890; married May 12, 1909, Leroy Eckhart, born October 21, 1888.

87. Janie Kothmann, born April 15, 1892; married June 15, 1915, W. H. Neil, born September 11, 1890.
88. Alice Kothmann, born June 22, 1895; married August 13, 1917, Ray Lambert, born October 22, 1897.
89. Helen Kothmann, born November 3, 1898; married January 30, 1917, Stanley Wall, born March 20, 1897.
90. Wilkes J. Kothmann, born April 10, 1897; married October 11, 1919, Lillie Merz, born February 21, 1897.
91. Roy M. Kothmann, born November 7, 1900; married September 17, 1928, Anita Agnes Riley, born November 13, 1905.
92. Leslie D. Kothmann, born October 27, 1902; married October 1, 1927, Louise Mills, born August 12, 1906.
93. Milton H. Kothmann, born June 2, 1905; died November 9, 1930; married February 26, 1925.
94. Driskill W. Kothmann, born January 6, 1908, married July 11, 1929, Ruby Alma Grote (230), born September 25, 1910.
95. Russell Kothmann, born December 2, 1912.

Children of Wm. H. Kothmann (20) and Mary Frances McLeod.

96. John Vernon Kothmann, born February 4, 1898; married May 5, 1919, Myrtle Carol Smith, born May 12, 1901.
97. Kathryn Kothmann, born December 8, 1910; married June 20, 1928, Forest E. Simpson, born November 2, 1906.

Children of Sophie Cordes (21) and William Dietz.

98. Willie Dietz, born September 4, 1878; died November, 1878.
99. Lina Dietz, born October 22, 1879; married December 27, 1911, Herman Kroll, born October 10, 1868.
100. Henry Dietz, born December 28, 1880.

101. Anna Dietz, born December 8, 1882.
102. Auguste Dietz, born January 23, 1885; married June 5, 1907, Otto Kichne, May 6, 1884.
103. Albert Dietz, born February 14, 1887; married May 12, 1913, Helen Ranzleben, born March 16, 1893.
104. Twin boys, born December 21, 1888. No name, still-born. Emil Dietz; died January 5, 1889.

Children of August Jones (22) and Annie Miller.

105. Arthur Jones, born August 2, 1876.
106. Kinney Jones, born June 20, 1878; dead.
107. Almida Emma Dora Jones (called Cora), born November 16, 1881.

Children of Mary Keyser (23) and Emil Hopf.

108. Christine Hopf, born September 27, 1878; married December 25, 1906, Professor E. R. Dabney, born September 27, 1878.
109. Max Hopf, born January 5, 1880; married September 1, 1903, to Josephine Williams; born June 1, 1880; died November 6, 1906. Married August 16, 1916, Mary Cloudt, born July 23, 1889.
110. Hugo Hopf, born October 10, 1882; married July 7, 1907, Zelma Swift, born April 11, 1887.
111. Edwin Hopf, born March 31, 1884; married July 21, 1918, Lottie Keyser, born August 4, 1889.
112. Alfonso Hopf, born April 17, 1886; married August 14, 1915, Daisy Roberts, born January 26, 1896.
113. Valentine A. Hopf, born February 14, 1887; married November 14, 1911, Ella Grosenbacher, born February 3, 1890.
114. Emil Hopf, born September 8, 1888; married January 2, 1921, Jennie Ida Dietert, born March 7, 1899.
115. Henry Hopf, born April 21, 1891; married October 9, 1917, Ola Welch, born July 17, 1900.

116. Cora Hopf, born July 6, 1894; married November 10, 1920, Robert Nabers, born May 15, 1899.

117. Oliver Hopf, born August 27, 1897; married November 17, 1918, Leasa May Whitewood, born October 26, 1899.

Children of Caroline Keyser (24) and Charley Keller.

118. Charley Keller, born September 9, 1877; died May 20, 1915; married June 12, 1901, Lina Kothe, born January 26, 1879; died February 20, 1922.

119. Otto A. Keller, born October 24, 1879; married Jeane Weaver, born September 22, 1896.

120. Henry W. Keller, born January 11, 1881; married March 1, 1904, Cora Keyser, born December 30, 1883.

121. Alonzo Keller, born December 1, 1883; married December 10, 1908, Constance Kothe, born December 20, 1887.

122. Archie Keller, born September 15, 1885; died March 9, 1908, in Mexico.

123. Little Sister.

Children of Emma D. Keyser (25) and Henry W. McGhee.

124. Edwin McGhee, born May 15, 1883; married July 16, 1907, Margaret Wright, born August 9, 1884.

125. Lottie McGhee, born October 7, 1885; married May 14, 1905, Dr. B. E. Bell, born February 2, 1882.

126. Harry Warren McGhee, born December 8, 1890; married September 8, 1917, Willie Megee, born November 30, 1893.

127. Clara McGhee, born May 25, 1894; married October 2, 1913, B. L. Malone, born August 15, 1885.

128. Margaret McGhee, born October 28, 1896; married May 19, 1921, O. B. Westbrook.

129. John M. McGhee, born July 6, 1902.

Children of Henry C. Keyser (26) and Lena Evers.

130. Meta Keyser, born July 27, 1888; married October 28, 1920, Felix Hahn, born March 3, 1892.
131. Albert Keyser, born October 7, 1890; married November 27, 1912, Hulda Ellebracht, born April 30, 1893.
132. Lillie Keyser, born October 12, 1893; married December 14, 1915, Walter Bierschwale, born April 30, 1893.
133. Bertha Keyser, born March 23, 1897; died January 18, 1918; married November 25, 1917, Oscar Stein, born August 10, 1896.
134. Henry L. Keyser, born March 6, 1899; married October 5, 1922, Nora Frantzen, born October 27, 1901.
135. Herman Keyser, born August 31, 1901; married February 8, 1928, Estella Treibs, born September 28, 1909.

Children of Fritz Kothmann, Jr. (27), and Dina Pluenneke.

136. Alma Kothmann, born August 3, 1882; married January 23, 1901, Alex Kothmann (45), born February 14, 1876.
137. Milda Kothmann, born July 15, 1885; died April 11, 1906; married January 18, 1905, Albert Kothmann (47), born August 6, 1879.
138. Norma Kothmann, born March 21, 1891; married September 25, 1912, O. C. Raeke, born January 8, 1886.
139. Vernelle Kothmann, born August 21, 1896; married November 25, 1920, Perry Bode, born January 9, 1893.

Children of Mathilde Kothmann (28) and F. J. Lehmberg.

140. Dan Lehmberg, born October 5, 1882; married November 14, 1906, Ella Jordan, born January 20, 1883.
141. Ida Lehmberg, born June 29, 1884; married January 20, 1905, W. E. Jordan, born September 4, 1881.
142. Walter C. Lehmberg, born August 2, 1888; married September 1, 1909, Lydia Jordan, born February 27, 1889.

Children of Mathilde Kothmann (28) and J. D. Eckert.

143. Milda Eckert, born October 11, 1893; married October 14, 1917, Walter Leifeste, born February 5, 1892.
144. Kinney Eckert, born July 23, 1895; married July 28, 1920, Zilla Wood, born July 23, 1895.
145. Elgin Eckert, born August 11, 1897; married January 1, 1920, Rachel Lemburg, born June 16, 1901.
146. Ella Eckert, born January 16, 1900; married December 17, 1919, Frank Jordan, born November 19, 1896.
147. Lillie Eckert, born August 31, 1903.

Children of August Kothmann (29) and Elizabeth Geistweidt.

148. Edgar A. Kothmann, born February 12, 1885; married December 24, 1907, Rosa Schupp, born March 4, 1891. Married second time July 7, 1929, Martha Maxwell, born November 29, 1890.
149. Marvin Kothmann, born November 2, 1886; married August 26, 1908, Ella Schupp, born October 7, 1886.
150. Walter Kothmann, born November 27, 1891; married June 10, 1914, Edna Dittmar, born May 23, 1894.
151. Olivia Kothmann, born July 31, 1889; died October 13, 1923; married February 7, 1918, Stanley Mohle, born February 11, 1890.
152. Ida Kothmann, born March 12, 1892; married January 11, 1926, F. J. Hanke, born October 26, 1892.

Children of August Kothmann (29) and Helena Gammanthaler.

- 153. Elsie Helen Kothmann, born September 29, 1901.
- 154. Arthur Wesley Kothmann, born January 9, 1903.
- 155. August Sterling Kothmann, born February 2, 1904.
- 156. Wesley Howard Kothmann, born April 28, 1905.
- 157. Gideon Fields Kothmann, born August 4, 1906.
- 158. Gilbert Charles Kothmann, born January 10, 1908.

Children of Charles Kothmann (30) and Sophie Brandenberger.

- 159. Wilkes Kothmann, born May 25, 1889; married October 20, 1923, Bertha K. Luckenbach, born March 18, 1893.
- 160. Damon Kothmann, born December 12, 1890.
- 161. Dora Kothmann, born October 12, 1892.
- 162. Kinney Kothmann, born September 2, 1894.
- 163. George Kothmann, born August 25, 1896; married November 26, 1925, Bessie Grote (228), born August 22, 1899.
- 164. Dessie Kothmann, born May 29, 1903; died October 11, 1905.

Children of Eli Kothmann (33) and Emilie Hahn.

- 165. Goodall Kothmann, born December 10, 1900; married May 31, 1927, Nellie Mae Cummings, born July 31, 1902.
- 166. Walton Kothmann, born April 26, 1902; married January 23, 1927, Bertha Ann Wootan, born August 2, 1908.
- 167. Howard Kothmann, born March 6, 1904.
- 168. Raleigh Kothmann, born July 24, 1906.
- 169. Rankin Kothmann, born August 5, 1908.

- 170. Loree Kothmann, born April 16, 1911.
- 171. Woodrow Kothmann, born July 1, 1914.
- 172. Ruth Kothmann, born December 31, 1916.

Children of H. Dan Kothmann (34) and Lina Loeffler.

- 173. Elo Kothmann, born May 9, 1891; married June 13, 1917, Edna Durst, born June 16, 1892.
- 174. Robert Kothmann, born March 10, 1893; married November 26, 1928, Ella Garrison, born April 6, 1895.
- 175. Seth Kothmann, born April 12, 1895; married November 27, 1924, Lydia May Keith, born March 30, 1906.
- 176. Ernest Kothmann, born March 25, 1897; married June 24, 1927, Bertha Looney, born February 22, 1902.
- 177. Reuben Kothmann, born February 16, 1899; died October 24, 1903.
- 178. Herbert Kothmann, born January 21, 1901; died March 14, 1903.
- 179. Carrie Kothmann, born February 6, 1903.
- 180. Minnie Kothmann, born March 3, 1905; married April 19, 1928, William Ruschhaupt, born (unknown birth).
- 181. Josie Kothmann, born December 13, 1907; married September 21, 1929, Oliver Kowert, born July 5, 1904.
- 182. Alice Kothmann, born August 12, 1910.
- 183. Helen Kothmann, born February 17, 1914.
- 184. Lansing Kothmann, born April 4, 1916.

Children of Ben Kothmann (35) and Hulda Brandenberger.

- 185. C. C. Kothmann, born February 11, 1901.

186. Ryland Kothmann, born July 14, 1902; married April 1, 1929, Evelyn Richerson, born April 29, 1910.

187. Quincy Kothmann, born September 13, 1910.

188. Edith Kothmann, born January 15, 1920.

Children of Elgin Otto Kothmann (36) and Anna Jordan.

189. Henry Kothmann, born April 1, 1911.

190. Clinton Kothmann, born December 31, 1912; died August 16, 1922.

191. Karl Kothmann, born December 17, 1914.

192. Victor Kothmann, born April 1, 1917.

193. Baby boy, born January 5, 1920; died same day.

194. David Kothmann, born October 28, 1923
Dorothy Kothmann, born October 28, 1923.

Children of Hulda Kothmann (37) and John Muennink.

195. Fritz D. Muennink, born September 15, 1886; died June 26, 1921; married July 30, 1908, Kate L. Wiemers, born July 6, 1887.

196. J. E. Muennink, born September 23, 1887; married October 16, 1913, Mary Mumme, born October 5, 1895.

197. Louise M. Muennink, born February 5, 1889; died March 30, 1889.

198. Malinda Muennink, born January 8, 1890; died July 22, 1905.

199. Frank Muennink, born August 1, 1892; married November 15, 1915, Amalia Mumme, born April 9, 1893.

200. Lydia H. Muennink, born February 14, 1894; died April 4, 1895.

201. Hulda Muennink, born August 17, 1895; married June 15, 1921, Emil Wiemers, born January 16, 1892.

202. Andrew C. Muennink, born January 8, 1897; married November 29, 1924, Janie Stiegler, born January 16, 1903.
203. Lillie Muennink, born October 23, 1898.
204. Irene Muennink, born October 13, 1904.
205. Nellie Muennink, born August 6, 1900.
206. Clarence Muennink, born March 7, 1906; married May 20, 1929, Dallas Downs, born August 26, 1909.
207. Ervin A. Muennink, born July 22, 1907; died September 21, 1907.

Children of Alwine Kothmann (38) and John Schneider.

208. Sam R. Schneider, born May 25, 1887; married September 27, 1910, Mary Davis, born December 30, 1887.
209. Frank Schneider, born July 28, 1888; married December 26, 1928, Alva Nowlin, born April 11, 1904.
210. Anna Schneider, born February 16, 1890; married December 14, 1910, Max Bode, born December 30, 1885.
211. John Schneider, born December 14, 1891; married November 1, 1927, Elsie Henderson, born June 16, 1903.
212. Ida Schneider, born April 5, 1894; married October 30, 1912, John H. Wiemers, born October 3, 1889.
213. Infant Schneider, died.
214. Lee Schneider, born October 15, 1899; married December 15, 1920, Annie Moore, born January 29, 1897.
215. Hulda Schneider, born April 22, 1900; married January 7, 1920, Theo. G. Wiemers, born June 20, 1898.
216. Lillie Schneider, born October 5, 1898; married July 2, 1930, Ed Moore.

217. Ernest Schneider, born January 4, 1905; married Lula May Phillips, born June 13, 1910.

Children of A. D. Kothmann (41) and Lydia Hoerster.

218. Alfred Kothmann, born August 3, 1893; killed in France during World War, November 11, 1918.
219. Hulda Kothmann, born September 30, 1895; married November 29, 1930, Lon C. Pluenneke, born September 5, 1885.
220. Lillie Kothmann, born July 30, 1899; married September 10, 1924, Harry Wiesemann, born November 11, 1899.
221. Nellie Kothmann, born March 16, 1901; married October 10, 1925, Alton E. Hausler, born December 18, 1900.
222. Sam Kothmann, born September 8, 1902.
223. Adolph Kothmann, born August 24, 1904.
224. Leonard Kothmann, born March 24, 1906.
225. Lydia Kothmann, born August 9, 1909.
226. Silas Kothmann, born March 29, 1912.

Children of Clara Kothmann (42) and Charles Grote.

227. Elna Louise Grote, born October 9, 1896; married December 31, 1919, Eli E. Jordan, born January 1, 1889.
228. Bessie Millie Grote, born August 22, 1899; married November 25, 1925, George W. Kothmann (163), born August 25, 1896.
- Ben Fritz Grote, born August 22, 1899; married June 19, 1921, Bertha Jordan, born August 18, 1895.
229. Elsie May Grote; born August 23, 1909; died.

230. Ruby Alma Grote, born September 25, 1910; married July 11, 1929, Driskell Kothmann (91), born January 6, 1908.

231. May Belle Grote, born June 19, 1914.

Children of Frank Kothmann (13) and Eda Sophie von Bruehl.

232. Elsie Leonie Kothmann, born July 16, 1902; married, 1926, L. C. Watkins, born February 24, 1902.

233. Leonie Louise Kothmann, born June 5, 1907; died July 26, 1907.

234. June Eda Kothmann, born June 24, 1908.

235. Adele Annette Kothmann, born August 6, 1916.

Children of E. W. Kothmann (44) and Minnie Jordan.

236. Clarence Kothmann, born March 2, 1901; married February 14, 1926, Mary Kettner, born April 23, 1904.

237. Ruben Sam Kothmann, born November 25, 1909; died November 25, 1909.

Children of Alex F. Kothmann (15) and Alma Kothmann.

238. Roy Kothmann, born February 17, 1902; married May 20, 1926, Ruby Leifeste, born April 1, 1901.

239. Myrtle Kothmann, born June 5, 1910; married May 8, 1929, S. W. Ruff, born July 4, 1899.

240. Franklin Kothmann, born April 5, 1912; died June 30, 1914.

241. Francis Kothmann, born September 12, 1915.

Child of Albert Kothmann (47) and Milda Kothmann.

242. L. Wood Kothmann, born April 11, 1906; married October 8, 1930, Pearl Knolle (262), born January 8, 1908.

Children of Albert Kothmann (47) and Hulda Wiedemann.

- 243. Andrew Kothmann, born August 12, 1910.
- 244. Irene Kothmann, born June 10, 1912.
- 245. Ruby Nell Kothmann, born July 11, 1914.
- 246. Franklin Kothmann, born April 14, 1919; died August 29, 1922.

Children of Lillie Kothmann (48) and Emil Hoerster.

- 247. Ervin Hoerster, born September 15, 1900; married Bertha Jordan; born October 22, 1895.
- 248. Marvin Hoerster, born May 4, 1903.
- 249. Elsie Hoerster, born October 27, 1907; died February 3, 1915.
- 250. Myrtle Hoerster, born May 14, 1910.
- 251. Franklin Hoerster, born February 17, 1920.

Children of Nellie Kothmann (49) and Ernest F. C. Leifeste.

- 252. Sam A. D. Leifeste, born September 25, 1904; married September 1, 1927, Anna Lee Lassiter, born March 23, 1906.
- 253. Roy C. C. Leifeste, born February 26, 1906; married November 9, 1929, Katherine Tadlock, born October 19, 1908.
- 254. Dessie F. Leifeste, born December 22, 1908; married August 18, 1929, Arthur Wisakowsky, born December 9, 1901.
Bessie L. Leifeste, born December 22, 1908; married June 23, 1929, Monroe Hausler, born March 21, 1905.
- 255. Esther E. Leifeste, born September 13, 1910.
- 256. Myrtle Belle Leifeste, born May 18, 1914.
- 257. D. C. E. Leifeste, born March 13, 1917.

258. Vernelle Leifeste, born November 3, 1920.

259. Florence Leifeste, born February 26, 1923.

Children of Wm. L. F. Knolle (51) and Emma Louise Pesch.

260. Elwood W. Knolle, born February 23, 1898; married September 24, 1922, Elsie Grebe, born May 17, 1898.

261. Dorris Knolle, born July 5, 1905; married May 17, 1925, Walter E. Vater, born February 14, 1901.

263. Pearl Knolle, born January 8, 1909; married October 8, 1930, L. Wood Kothmann (242), born April 11, 1906.

263. Edith Ruby Knolle, born November 17, 1900; died July 8, 1901.

Children of Chas. Knolle (53) and Annie Knolle.

264. Miles Knolle, born January 14, 1894; married December 8, 1917, Susie Lipscomb, born November 16, 1894.

265. Ruby Knolle, born November 24, 1902; married June 2, 1910, A. G. Herman, born December 13, 1898.

Child of Dr. R. H. Knolle (54) and Lena Schwartz.

266. Iran Knolle, born May 15, 1902.

Children of Ida Knolle (55) and A. W. Brill.

267. Arno W. Brill, born November 13, 1894; married December 22, 1917, Kathleen Inks, born December 22, 1899.

268. Lionel Knolle Brill, born May 14, 1898; married January 8, 1927, Mary Terrell, born December 24, 1904.

269. Virgil A. Brill, born May 17, 1905; married December 30, 1922, Carrie Archibald, born April 7, 1904.

Child of Alfred L. Knolle (56) and Mildred Kirlicks.

270. Kirlicks Knolle, born November, 1919.

Child of Pearl Knolle (57) and Albert Baring.

271. Arnaldo W. Baring, born April 3, 1901; married October 5, 1927, Alice Lydia Hays, born February 16, 1898.

Children of Heinrich Karl Kothmann (60) and Annie Wilson.

272. Nora Kothmann, born —————; married Sam Miller, born —————.
273. Ernest Kothmann, born —————; married Flora Powell, born —————.
274. Bertha Kothmann, born —————; married Coyle.
275. Edgar Kothmann.
276. Baby; died.

Children of Wm. Louis Kothmann (61) and Maude Polk.

277. Floyd Kothmann, born January 7, 1894; married 1914, Vida Eaker, born January 5, 1899.
278. Corda Kothmann, born October 13, 1896; married January 1, 1920, Charlie Leifeste, born October 30, 1892.
279. Alpha Kothmann, born May 12, 1892; married December 5, 1920, Clay Walker, born September 4, 1895.
280. Bert Kothmann, born August 6, 1902; died —————, 1929; married December 31, 1924, Gladys Behrens, born May 23, 1907.
281. Ray Kothmann, born April 13, 1905; died October 15, 1927.
282. Ross Kothmann, born July 5, 1907; married May 17, 1931, Benellen Land, born December 30, 1910.
283. Nell Kothmann, born March 27, 1911; married January 11, 1931, Howard Comer, born December 11, 1904.

Children of Leonora Kothmann (62) and Louis Leifeste.

- 284. Selma Leifeste, born July 19, 1890; married March 29, 1917, H. C. Drawe, born June 30, 1888.
- 285. Walter Leifeste, born February 5, 1892; married October 14, 1917, Milda Eckert (143), born October 11, 1893.
- 286. Hilton Leifeste, born November 14, 1894; married December 14, 1921, Marie Jordan, born February 25, 1899.
- 287. Bertha Leifeste, born November 18, 1896; married April 3, 1921, Caleb Hoerster, born October 30, 1895.
- 288. Perry Leifeste, born May 16, 1899; married November 18, 1925, Flossie Willman, born February 26, 1903.

Children of Lisette Kothmann (63) and Wm. Schneider.

- 289. Rosa Schneider, born December 8, 1903; married January 12, 1927, Myron Vasterling, born January 12, 1906.
- 290. Mathilda Schneider, born December 10, 1904; married March 5, 1924, E. J. Hoffman, born January 31, 1890.
- 291. Wm. J. Schneider, born May 31, 1908; died June 21, 1908.
- 292. Emilie V. Schneider, born September 20, 1909; married November 30, 1927, August Schneider, born May 19, 1900.

Children of F. Edwin Kothmann (64) and Alma Oestreich.

- 293. Beulah Kothmann, born December 11, 1902; married December 2, 1925, Walter Lehrer, born November 18, 1897.
- 294. Floyd Kothmann, born September 21, 1914.
- 295. Baby Boy Kothmann, born August 20, 1906; died.

Children of James F. Kothmann (65) and Henriette Schneider.

- 296. Alma Kothmann, born December 29, 1899.
- 297. Rosalyn Kothmann, born August 18, 1902; married June 10, 1929, Max Grenwelge, born April 2, 1902.
- 298. Lillie Kothmann, born September 14, 1905; married September 4, 1925, Julius Flint, born April 19, 1904.
- 299. Nonie Kothmann, born October 4, 1912.

Children of Ned F. Kothmann (66) and Rebecca Oestreich.

- 300. Gleason Kothmann, born December 1, 1907.
- 301. Lenard Kothmann, born November 11, 1911.
- 302. Gladys Kothmann, born October 11, 1914.

Children of Max F. Kothmann (67) and Hulda Lang.

- 303. Louis Kothmann, born November 9, 1908; married November 13, 1929, Ruby Vernelle Moseley, born December 21, 1910.
- 304. Perry Kothmann, born January 2, 1911; died February 5, 1911.

Children of Robert F. Kothmann (68) and Lucy Umfried.

- 305. Lola Kothmann, born September 24, 1910; married October 31, 1928, Robert Toeppich, born April 20, 1907.
- 306. Dessie Kothmann, born November 5, 1914.

Children of Viola Kothmann (69) and Hugo Oestreich.

- 307. Lenard Oestreich, born March 2, 1916.
- 308. Dale Oestreich, born September 26, 1918.

Children of Leona Edna Kothmann (70) and Charles Beaseley.

309. Leonie Beaseley, born June 19, 1910.

310. Altha Beaseley, born February 2, 1912.

311. Nell Beaseley, born May 6, 1914.

Child of Joseph F. Kothmann (71) and Lena Bauer.

312. William Dale Kothmann, born May 13, 1923.

Children of Dr. R. L. Knolle (72) and Ida Niebuhr.

313. Juanita Knolle, born December 11, 1893; married January 26, 1915, Walter Starke, born January 20, 1888.

314. Ella Knolle, born May 4, 1897; married April 28, 1917, Louis Blumberg, born June 19, 1894.

Children of Dr. R. L. Knolle (72) and Stella Young.

315. Willie May Knolle, born October 17, 1900; married April 30, 1922, Donald Vick, born October 14, 1894.

316. Robert Lee Knolle, born October 12, 1911.

Children of Kate Hulda Knolle (71) and George Prinzing.

317. Nona P. Prinzing, born September 4, 1895; married July, 1921, W. L. Brooks, born January 29, 1888.

318. Helen Prinzing, born February 15, 1903; married June, 1900, Opie Lockhart, born June 18, 1900.

319. Grace Prinzing, born November 28, 1906.

Child of Cora Knolle (75) and Arthur Knolle.

320. Dorothy Knolle, born April 15, 1902.

Children of Olivia Knolle (76) and Ernest Charles Haeber.

321. Russell Lynn Haeber, born December 21, 1900.

322. Ollie May Haeber, born August 21, 1924.

Children of Nellie Knolle (78) and Henry Hempel.

323. Nell Elizabeth Hempel, born August 22, 1905; married December 13, 1923, Aaron Sturgeon, born April 5, 1903.

324. John Henry Hempel, born August 23, 1909.

FIFTH GENERATION IN TEXAS

Children of Amy Caroline Valerie Kothmann (82) and Wells Osbourn.

325. Russell Eugene Osbourn, born September 3, 1909.

326. Anna Reta Osbourn, born June 2, 1911.

327. Mildred Amy Osbourn, born October 20, 1915.

328. Fred S. Osbourn, born December 28, 1923.

Child of Reuben Waldemar Frederick Kothmann (83) and Wilma Hoover.

329. Woodrow Wilson Hoover Kothmann, born December 26, 1917.

Children of Emilie Kothmann (85) and Robert A. Laechelin.

330. Lillian Laechelin, born May 22, 1909; married February 20, 1928, Aubrey Davenport, born February 28, 1908.

331. Pearl Laechelin, born January 18, 1911.

332. Dalton Laechelin, born December 28, 1913.

333. Robert John Laechelin, born November 22, 1915.

334. Lucille Laechelin, born October 17, 1917.

335. Elma Laechelin, born August 22, 1919.

336. Vernelle Laechelin, born January 29, 1923.

337. Gladine Laechelin, born January 18, 1926.

338. Roberta Laechelin, born November 23, 1928.

Children of Minnie Kothmann (86) and Leroy Eckhart.

339. Dorothy Eckhart, born November 30, 1914.

340. Bertram Eckhart, born December 14, 1921.

341. Alice Arla Eckhart, born May 18, 1927.

Children of Janie Kothmann (87) and W. H. Neill.

342. Dennis Neill, born September 25, 1920.

343. Harvey Neill, born November 2, 1927; died December 28, 1930.

Children of Alice Kothmann (88) and Ray Lambert.

344. John Ray Lambert, born July 6, 1918.

345. Richard Lambert, born January 7, 1919.

346. Jerrell Wayne Lambert, born January 28, 1928.

Child of Helen Kothmann (89) and Stanley Wall.

347. Downer Wall, born January 30, 1917.

Children of Wilkes J. Kothmann (90) and Lillie Merz.

348. John Henry Kothmann, born September 23, 1920.

349. Milburn Merz Kothmann, born April 2, 1924.

350-A. Glen Harold Kothmann, born May 30, 1928.

350-B. Lillian Louise Kothmann, born August 28, 1929.

Child of Roy M. Kothmann (91) and Anita Agnes Riley.

351. Riley Roy Kothmann, born November 27, 1923.

Child of Driskill W. Kothmann (94) and Ruby Alma Grote.

352. Clara Ann Kothmann, born May 4, 1930.

Children of John Vernon Kothmann (96) and Myrtle Carol Smith.

353. Alma Helen Kothmann, born June 23, 1920.

354. Frida Lee Kothmann, born December 12, 1923.

355. Paul Sherill Kothmann, born March 19, 1925.

Child of Lina Dietz (99) and Herman Kroll.

356. Sophie Kroll, born October 1, 1912; died May 21, 1916.

Children of Auguste Dietz (102) and Gito Kiehne.

357. Lee C. Kiehne, born December 19, 1910.

358. Rudy Kiehne, born October 25, 1919.

359. Flora Kiehne, born May 11, 1924.

Child of Albert Dietz (103) and Helen Ranzleben.

360. Elimay Dietz, born January 22, 1927.

Children of Christine Hopf (108) and Professor E. R. Dabney.

361. Romeo E. Dabney, born September 20, 1907.

362. Juliette Dabney, born May 6, 1911.

363. Lothaire Dabney, born November 18, 1913.

364. Malcolm Kelso Dabney, born July 23, 1918.

Child of Max Hopf (109) and Mary Alma Cloudt.

365. Stillborn boy, October 16, 1918.

Children of Hugo A. Hopf (110) and Zelma Swift.

366. Ellsworth Hopf, born May 21, 1909; died January 4, 1927.

367. Dean Hopf, born January 15, 1913.

368. Doris Hopf, born September 10, 1924.

Children of Edwin Hopf (111) and Lottie Keyser.

369. Baby boy, born December 15, 1919 (stillborn).

Children of Alfonso L. Hopf (112) and Daisy Roberts.

- 370. E. C. Hopf, born February 29, 1916.
- 371. Harry Clifton Hopf, born August 9, 1919.
- 372. Max Wayne Hopf, born January 5, 1926.
- 373. Charlotte Hopf, born January 7, 1931.

Children of Valentine A. Hopf (113) and Ella Grosenbacher.

- 374. Girl twins, born June 16, 1915 (stillborn).
- 375. Glen Hopf, born July 21, 1916.
- 376. Irene Hopf, born April 6, 1920.

Child of Henry F. Hopf (115) and Ola Welch.

- 377. Hobson Hopf, born November 30, 1926.

Children of Oliver Hopf (117) and Leasa May Whitewood.

- 378. Erato Roland Hopf, born April 11, 1919.
- 379. Percy Louise Hopf, born February 6, 1925; died May 13, 1928.

Children of Charley C. Keller (118) and Lina Kothe.

- 380. Wm. Henry Keller, born December 18, 1902; died.
- 381. Myrtle May Keller, born January 6, 1904; married October 12, 1929, Zay Timney, born May 1, 1903.
- 382. Charles Russell Keller, born January 15, 1905; died.
- 383. Temple D. Keller, born July 16, 1906; died.
- 384. Minnie Mae Keller, born July 30, 1907.
- 385. Archie James Keller, born October 23, 1908; married April 14, 1929, Ruth Kidd, born August 27, 1909.
- 386. May Beatrice Keller, born December 31, 1909; died.
- 387. C. C. Keller, born February 13, 1914.
- 388. Ruby Lee Keller, born December 29, 1912; married May 5, 1930, R. D. Durbin, born January 13, 1903.

176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
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389. Walton Banks Keller, born March 24, 1914; died.

390. Adolf William Keller, born January 29, 1916; died.

Children of Otto A. Keller (119) and Jeane Weaver.

391. Wallace Otto Keller, born November 12, 1915.

392. Jean Benilda Keller, born July 29, 1920.

Children of Henry W. Keller (120) and Cora Keyser.

393. Henry Keller, Jr., born January 3, 1906; married October 1, 1930, Gladys Tinney, born April 27, 1911.

394. Keyser Keller, born August 5, 1915.

395. Chloe Cathryn Keller, born May 12, 1920.

396. Lois Lorene Keller, born May 4, 1924.

Children of Edwin McGhee (121) and Margaret Wright.

397. Margaret McGhee, born September 25, 1908.

398. Elizabeth McGhee, born October 11, 1910.

399. Frances McGhee, born May 13, 1914.

400. Henry McGhee, born March 15, 1919.

401. John McGhee, born March 11, 1921.

402. Mary McGhee, born August 16, 1923.

403. Edwin McGhee, Jr., born December 30, 1925.

Children of Lottie McGhee (125) and Dr. B. E. Bell.

404. Charles H. Bell, born March 16, 1910.

405. Mary Bell, born June 18, 1914.

406. Ben Bell, born June 13, 1917.

Child of Harry Warren McGhee (126) and Willie McGeel.

107. Emily Ruth McGhee, born September 20, 1921.
Children of Clara McGhee (127) and B. L. Malone.
108. Norma Malone, born April 6, 1917.
109. Billie Malone, born February 8, 1921.
Child of Margaret McGhee (128) and O. B. Westbrook.
110. Margaret Helen Westbrook, born October 20, 1927.
Child of Meta Keyser (130) and Felix Hahn.
111. Girl, born September 3, 1923 (stillborn).
Children of Albert Keyser (131) and Hulda Ellebracht.
112. Ruby Keyser, born July 22, 1914.
113. Raymond Keyser, born March 31, 1920.
Children of Lillie Keyser (132) and Walter Bierschwale.
114. Keyser Bierschwale, born October 12, 1916.
115. Elmer Bierschwale, born April 12, 1920.
116. Lucille Bierschwale, born July 15, 1923.
Children of Henry L. Keyser (134) and Nora Frantzen.
117. Henry Wm. Keyser, born May 25, 1924.
118. Marjorie Sophie Keyser, born June 3, 1925.
119. Baby boy, born July, 1926; died.
Child of Herman Keyser (135) and Estella Treibs.
120. Ray Keyser, born March 11, 1929.
Children of Norma Kothmann (138) and O. C. Raeke.
121. Evelyn Raeke, born January 14, 1917; died.

422. Esther Tina Raeke, born December 22, 1917; died.
Children of Dan Lehmberg (140) and Ella Jordan.
423. Ethel Lehmberg, born July 10, 1910.
424. Helen Lehmberg, born August 10, 1917.
425. Dan Gordon Lehmberg, born March 22, 1922.
Children of Ida Lehmberg (141) and W. E. Jordan.
426. Ruby Jordan, born June 17, 1906; married June 27, 1928, Rev. Bruce Cox, born November 4, 1901.
427. Beatrice Jordan, born May 5, 1911; married November 30, 1930, Werner Schmidt, born May 3, 1909.
428. William Jordan, born February 27, 1914.
429. Geneva Jordan, born January 18, 1917.
Children of Walter C. Lehmberg (124) and Lydia Jordan.
430. Benellen Lehmberg, born July 27, 1910.
431. Bernice Lehmberg, born December 12, 1913.
432. Walton Lehmberg, born January 9, 1918.
433. Ernest Lehmberg, born April 22, 1921.
434. Victor Lehmberg, born June 27, 1923.
435. Roy Lehmberg, born November 22, 1924.
Ray Lehmberg, born November 22, 1924.
Child of Milda Eckert (143) and Walter Leifeste.
436. Mozelle Leifeste, born May 25, 1928.
Children of Kinney Eckert (144) and Zilla Wood.
437. Mildred Eckert, born July 31, 1921.
438. Carolyn Eckert, born January 30, 1928.
Children of Elgin Eckert (145) and Rachel Lemburg.
439. John Byron Eckert, born July 16, 1921.

440. John Carlton Eckert, born November 14, 1927.

Children of Ella Eckert (146) and Frank Jordan.

441. J. D. Jordan, born December 30, 1920.

442. Ethel Mae Jordan, born January 6, 1928.

Children of Marvin Kothmann (149) and Ella Schupp.

443. Leah Ella Kothmann, born July 27, 1909; died July 20, 1912.

444. Lee Alice Kothmann, born April 7, 1911.

445. Ollie Mae Kothmann, born March 6, 1913.

446. Lucille Griffin Kothmann, born October 23, 1914; died June 16, 1916.

447. Geneva Kothmann, born December 3, 1916.

448. Mayfield Marvin Kothmann, born February 8, 1921.

449. Milda Marquett Kothmann, born January 26, 1923.

450. Merlynn Gale Kothmann, born February 8, 1927.

Children of Walter Kothmann (150) and Edna Dittmar.

451. Elma Kothmann, born August 3, 1915.

452. Lillian Kothmann, born July 20, 1919.

453. Warren Kothmann, born July 26, 1923.

Child of Olivia Kothmann (151) and Stanley Mohle.

454. Anna Elizabeth Mohle, born December 19, 1918.

Child of Ida Kothmann (152) and F. J. Hanké.

455. Boy, born September 4, 1930 (stillborn).

Child of George Kothmann (163) and Bessie Grote (228).

456. Harrell Jane Kothmann, born September 11, 1927.

Child of Goodall Kothmann (165) and Lola Mae Cummings.

457. Aubrey Lee Kothmann, born July 1, 1928.

Children of Walton Kothmann (166) and Bertha Wootan.

458. Jamie Royce Kothmann, born August 9, 1928.

458a. Carleton Clayton Kothmann, born May 4, 1930.

Children of Elo Kothmann (173) and Edna Darst.

459. Mildred Kothmann, born July 11, 1920.

460. Ethel Kothmann, born January 3, 1922.

461. Fritz Dan Kothmann, born November 2, 1923.

462. Calvin Elo Kothmann, born December 7, 1927.

Child of Seth Kothmann (175) and Lydia Mae Keith.

463. Alvin Kothmann, born May 11, 1928; died.

Child of Josie Kothmann (181) and Oliver Kowert.

464. Oliver Joe Kowert, Jr., born September 4, 1930.

Child of Ryland Kothmann (186) and Evelyn Richerson.

465. R. B. Kothmann, Jr., born March 15, 1931.

Children of Fritz D. Muennink (195) and Kate L. Wiemers.

466. Edgar Muennink, born October 8, 1909.

467. Malinda Muennink, born July 31, 1911.

468. Elna Muennink, born July 9, 1913.

469. Marvin Muennink, born January 1, 1916.

470. Alfred Muennink, born January 29, 1918.

471. John Henry Muennink, born December 18, 1920.

Children of J. E. Muennink (196) and Mary Mumme.

472. Marion Muennink, born February 26, 1916.

473. J. E. Muennink, Jr., born February 17, 1926.

Children of Frank Muennink (199) and Amalia Mumme.

474. Ruby Nell Jane Muennink, born February 15, 1918.

475. Hulda Katherine Muennink, born April 21, 1922.

Child of Hulda Muennink (201) and Emil Wiemers.

476. Nelda Wiemers, born June 22, 1922.

Child of Andrew C. Muennink (202) and Janie Stiegler.

477. Adell Muennink, born January 15, 1926.

Children of Sam R. Schneider (208) and Mary Davis.

478. Raymond Schneider, born July 25, 1911.

479. Sarah Schneider, born April 15, 1915.

Children of Anna Schneider (210) and Max Bode.

480. Pauline Bode.

481. Nila Bode.

482. Willie Mae Bode.

483. Alice Louise Bode.

484. Vernell Bode.

485. Clay Bode.

486. Alibeth Bode.

Child of John A. Schneider (211) and Elsie Henderson.

487. Wallace J. Schneider, born September 8, 1930.

Children of Ida Schneider (212) and John H. Wiemers.

488. Luella May Wiemers, born October 21, 1913.

489. Reuben Wiemers, born August 14, 1915.

490. Elgin Wiemers, born November 9, 1917.

491. Alvin Wiemers, born October 11, 1924.

492. Olan Wiemers, born September 7, 1926.

Child of Lee Schneider (214) and Annie Moore.

493. Geral Dean Schneider, born February 22, 1924.

Children of Hulda Schneider (215) and Theo. G. Wiemers.

494. Frances Wiemers, born March 9, 1921.

495. June Eda Wiemers, born October 10, 1922.

496. Franklin Wiemers, born May 30, 1927.

Child of Nellie Kothmann (221) and Alton Hausler.

497. Ruth Nell Hausler, born April 20, 1929.

Children of Elna Louise Grote (227) and Eli E. Jordan.

498. Eli Grote Jordan, born January 23, 1919.

499. Patricia Elaine Jordan, born April 28, 1927.

Child of Ben Grote (228) and Berthan Jordan.

500. Shirley Beth Grote, born November 25, 1925.

Children of Elsie Leonie Kothmann (232) and L. C. Watkins.

501. Lee Clifford Watkins, Jr., born September 11, 1927.

502. Iolene Adele Watkins, born February 13, 1929.

Child of Clarence Kothmann (237) and Mary Kettner.

503. Patsie Marie Kothmann, born September 4, 1929.

Child of Roy Kothmann (238) and Ruby Leifeste.

504. Royston Royce Kothmann, born May 14, 1929.

Child of Roy C. C. Leifeste (253) and Katherine Tadlock.

505. Katherine Jean Leifeste, born September 22, 1930.
Child of Bessie Leifeste (254) and Monroe Hausler.
506. Monroe Travis Hausler, born August 1, 1930.
Child of Elwood W. Knolle (260) and Elsie Grebe.
507. Irene Maria Knolle, born July 3, 1923.
Children of Miles Knolle (264) and Susie Lipscomb.
508. Mildred Elaine Knolle, born November 10, 1920.
509. William Charles Knolle, born September 16, 1923.
Children of Ruby Knolle (265) and A. G. Herman.
510. Arthur Herman, born July 23, 1911.
Alfred Herman, born July 23, 1911.
511. Robert Charles Herman, born October 12, 1914.
512. Rosemary Herman, born April 7, 1924.
Children of Arno W. Brill (267) and Kathleen Inks.
513. Ida Neel Brill, born February 24, 1919.
514. Billie Brill, born December 31, 1920.
515. Kathleen Brill, born October 1, 1923.
516. Bob Brill, born October 19, 1925.
517. A. W. Brill, the Third, born August 13, 1929.
Children of Virgil A. Brill (269) and Carrie Archibald.
518. Susan Jane Brill, born September 20, 1924.
519. Peggie Marie Brill, born April 28, 1929.
520. Virgil Brill, Jr., born December 1, 1930; died January 8, 1931.
Child of Arnaldo Baring (271) and Alice Lydia Hays.
- 520a. Albert William Baring, born January 14, 1930.
Child of Hilton Leifeste (286) and Marie Jordan.

521. Calvin Leifeste, born August 30, 1927.

Child of Rosalyn Kothmann (297) and Max Crenwelge.

522. Max Carl Crenwelge, Jr., born December 20, 1930.

Children of Lillie Kothmann (298) and Julius Flint.

523. Franklin Julius Flint, born March 31, 1926.

524. Betty Jane Flint, born December 30, 1929.

Children of Juanita Knolle (313) and Walter Starke.

525. Ella Mae Starke, born February 4, 1918.

526. Walter Starke, Jr., born May 4, 1921.

Child of Ella Knolle (314) and Louis Blumberg.

527. Jane Blumberg, born November 18, 1920.

Child of Willie May Knolle (315) and Donald Vick.

528. Marie Ann Vick, born November 12, 1926.

Child of Nona P. Prinzing (317) and W. L. Brooks.

529. Walter George Brooks, born August 7, 1926.

Child of Helen Prinzing (318) and Opie Lockhart.

530. Katherine Louise Lockhart, born December 29, 1927.

Child of Nell Elizabeth Hempel (323) and Aaron Sturgeon.

531. Carolyn Sturgeon, born June 22, 1926.

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Children of Arch Keller (385) and Ruth Kidd.

532. Baby boy, born July 2, 1929; died July 4, 1929.

533. Betty Marie Keller, born September 24, 1930.

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